Never Sheathe the Sword Until Victory Is Won

Nippon Times

Win on the Home Front And on the Battle Front

No. 15,797 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

EDEN'S MISSION STILL A PUZZLE TO AMERICANS

British Foreign Secretary's Visit Believed Related Solely to Russia

ROOSEVELT MUM AS EVER

Presages Britain's Withdrawal From Atlantic Charter, Says Berlin Official

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

ZURICH, March 19.—The public is still in the dark concerning the real significance of the visit of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to Washington. President Roosevelt is as mum as ever, while Government and press reports are that Eden's visit is only to discuss devices centering on prosecution of the war and political issues among anti-Axis nations.

Judging, however, from reports emanating from various quarters in the United States and Britain, Eden's mission is related solely to the Soviet Union. That the relations between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union are very delicate is common knowledge in Europe, but who has ever imagined that the partial war success of the Soviet Union on the Eastern Front has created the prevailing atmosphere replete with hostile feeling in the United States and Britain against the Soviet Union. More than 10 factors account for the widening rift between the two opposing factions. These factors are as follows:

Soviet Dissatisfaction

1. The Soviet Union expressed dissatisfaction with the establishment of the French rebel regime in North Africa under the late Vice-Admiral Jean Francois Darlan through machination of the United States and Britain.

2. No Soviet representative attended the Casablanca conference held by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

3. The Soviet Union utterly ignored the American and British propaganda regarding the rumored conclusion of an independent peace between Finland and the Soviet Union.

4. Churchill called on Turkish leaders and held the Adana Conference, well knowing the fact that Turkey is called a defensive rampart of Europe against Bolshevist infiltration.

5. Both the United States and Britain are extending their sympathies to the exiled Polish government in connection with its territorial demand on the Soviet Union.

6. The Soviet Union is re-vitalizing its pan-Slavism to make this propaganda felt strongly in the Balkans.

7. The Soviet Union is ignoring the Atlantic Charter and declared that it will gain suzerainty over the Baltic States after the war.

8. The so-called "Standley Whirlwind" started by United States Ambassador William Standley is criticism of the Soviet Government.

9. United States Vice-President Henry A. Wallace declared that unless United States and Britain reach an understanding with the Soviet Union a third World War will be inevitable, but that before this understanding is reached, the Soviet Union must give up its Trotskyism that is liable to cause a world revolution and give consent to a policy of placing Europe under Anglo-American democracy based on Christianity.

Second Front Issue

10. All these complicated issues are related directly or indirectly to the formation of a second front in the Soviet Union, while the United States and Britain are assuming a vascillating attitude on the second front question.

The United States leaders, including Roosevelt, Cordell Hull, Sumner Welles and others, are all strongly opposed to Bolshevism, while Britain is very anxious over the prevailing unfavorable and tense situation between the United States and Soviet Union. Britain is of the opinion that, unless the three countries go on friendly terms, this will sow a seed of future Soviet domination and this in turn will induce Britain to be isolated from the European continent. Moreover, it is feared in England that the un-

(Continued on Page 2)

Through Tropical Dawn

At the crack of dawn, fearless airmen of the Imperial Japanese Navy take off on another important mission to destroy whatever enemy they may encounter. Photographed at an undisclosed base in the South Pacific.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

REICH FIGHTING FOR NEW ORDER, SAYS GOEBBELS

Declares Germany Will Stick to Establish Principles at All Costs

WAR AIMS ARE EXPLAINED

Stresses Menace of Bolshevism; States Even U.S., Britain Fear Threat

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, March 19.—Writing in this week's issue of the vernacular, Das Reich, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, declared that Germany would follow its established political and military policies regardless of the hindrances and difficulties which might arise.

The Propaganda Minister stressed that Germany means to fight the war through to a clear-cut, decisive victory to smash the menace of Bolshevism and create a new order, which he declared was feared even by the British and Americans even though the latter do not say so openly.

The character of this war, he said, is revealed by the fact that it is being fought for the national existence of all the peoples concerned. These peoples hitherto have not been able to exist side by side under a division of power and political might. These controversies which have a permanent character must therefore be settled by war and at the same time so thoroughly and decisively that at the end of the war no doubt remains as to the final victor, he added.

Dr. Goebbels stated that in Britain as well as in America there are influential circles who had pictured this war as resulting in a victory for neither side, but merely in a gradual exhaustion of both sides.

"The Anglo-Americans desire a Soviet victory as little as they desire a German one. Although the London and Washington governments were both outwardly very positive there are still people in both countries with enough common sense to realize that the choice no longer exists between a prewar Europe and a Europe under the influence of the Axis countries but that the only choice was now between the latter Europe and a Europe under Soviet dictatorship," he said.

It was naive to believe in an internal change in the Soviet system. Dr. Goebbels declared, for in accordance with its entire history and ideology Bolshevism was not in the position to undergo a change of any kind.

One has only to take a glance through the English press in order to realize that the British Empire is filled with a secret anxiety for its very existence, he said. No one would hear of Danzig's return to the Reich but now the people in London must sit by while that continent, whose balance of power was said to be so necessary for Great Britain's position in the world, is gradually detaching itself from London's influence regardless of how the war might end. The traditional English statesmanship has failed this time and has failed miserably, he asserted. They wanted to plan and work with forethought but they were too clever and are now about to lose everything.

Continuing, Dr. Goebbels expressed his doubts as to whether the Anglo-American desire of defeating Germany and her allies could be fulfilled with England and the United States being defeated themselves.

(Continued on Page 2)

All Southern Areas Cooperating To Win War, Avers Lt.-Col. Hotta

Native Inhabitants of Burma, Malai, Philippines Reawakened to Their Places in Greater East Asia, Exerting Efforts to Boost Output

The entire Southern Regions under Japanese occupation are cooperating with the view to bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious end, declared Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshiaki Hotta, staff member of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, in a radio address on Friday night.

Speaking on his impressions of a trip he recently made of the Southern Regions in the company of superior officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Hotta asserted that Japan within the short space of a year accomplished in that area what the United States and Britain had failed in a hundred years.

Describing the Southern Regions as a limitless source of natural resources, the officer said that the strategic position had been completed to destroy the United States and Britain.

His address follows:

"Attending my superior officers, I was very recently away for a month, visiting various southern regions.

"The trip was hurried, being made by plane. Naturally I had not much time in which to make a close inspection of conditions in the regions. My impressions of the regions visited are like the impressions of a mere traveler.

"The things I saw and heard while I was in the southern area struck me as existing just to help prosecute the war. Objects, human and unhuman, were moving with intent to bringing the decisive battles we are facing in the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious end. They were unified. They were cooperating. They were struggling. Everywhere I went I saw efforts made to increase production.

"On February 12 I flew from Bangkok to Rangoon. I crossed the mountain range along the Thai-Burmese border which was covered with clouds and arrived at Rangoon shortly after noon.

"It happened that enemy planes were raiding the city. As soon as my plane landed, it slided into a place protected from air attack.

"We, occupants of the plane, were hurriedly put into the nearest dugout.

"According to a telephone message received by a lookout man nearby, several enemy bombers had managed to get over Rangoon which was overhung with clouds, had dropped bombs in the neighborhood

(Continued on Page 2)

ANGLO-U.S. TIES SEEN DELICATE; FRICTION RISES

B.B.C. Retorts American Criticism of British Policy Is Wide of Mark

TIMES EDITORIAL HIT

New York Paper Questions Attitude of Britain and Soviets On European Issues

Relations between the United States and Britain are growing more and more delicate, according to a Zurich report to Domei dated March 19.

In his speech at Oxford University, Oliver Stanley, Secretary for the Colonies, deprecated the "busybodism" of Americans in the British colonies. Prime Minister Winston Churchill, moreover, reaffirmed the Colonial Secretary's statement in the House of Commons, contrary to general expectations. As a result, feeling between the United States and Britain seems to have been much aggravated.

B.B.C. Hits Americans

The British Broadcasting Corporation, going even a step further, venture as much as to remark that the American criticism of the British colonial policy was wide of the mark. "We can dispense with the confused counsel of ignorant and irresponsible elements," it observed.

In a lengthy editorial, The Times of London, commenting on "The Security Guarantee for Europe," gave full support to the standpoint of the Soviet Government. This had the effect of irritating the Polish refugee regime, which indignantly declared that it would transfer its seat from London to Washington. The American press came out with a broadside denouncing the British Government for deflecting from the Atlantic Charter. Thus the din of controversy has become terrific.

The Times editorial in question, after fully supporting the demand of the Soviet Government for the retrocession of its lost territory in Europe, claimed that, both the Soviet and British Governments possessed sufficient armed and economic strength to guarantee the peace of Europe. This is an unmistakable deflection from the idea of collective security guarantee which forms the keynote of the Atlantic Charter. The Washington correspondent of the Zuericher Zeitung reports on the repercussions of the dynamite editorial of The Times at Washington as follows:

U.S. Urged to Act

"Opinion is strongly held in American political circles in regard to The Times editorial that the British and Soviet Governments are perhaps planning to divide Europe between them. So far as Europe is concerned, the British Government fully supports the Soviet Government and appears ready to accept unquestioningly even the Soviet demand for the restoration of its old possessions in the three Baltic countries and Poland, in return for which it seems to be seeking the Soviet support for the extension of its influence over West Europe. Unless U.S. Congress acts quickly, the Anglo-Soviet entente is liable to play a far more important role within the anti-Axis camp than the Anglo-American entente."

Concerning this turn in the British foreign policy, neutral diplomatic observers at Zurich hold the following views.

(1) The British Government is now in such a tight corner that it could no longer maintain a balance of power on the European continent and it is now having its hands full endeavoring to save what is left of the British Empire, even by relinquishing its voice in the affairs of Europe.

(2) Consequently, its intention is to preserve the remains of the British Empire by accepting wholesale what demands the Soviet Government may make, strengthening the Anglo-Soviet front and forestalling the future moves of the United States to succeed to the fortunes of Britain.

N.Y. Times Comments

At any rate, The Times editorial seems to have created a sensation in American political circles. The New York Times in its editorial for March 19 took up the issue and commented as follows, according to the same report:

"The Times editorial is liable to give the people of America the impression that the peace of the European continent is mainly the concern of Britain and the Soviet Union. It is even said that the Bri-

(Continued on Page 2)

C.R.B. NOTES SOUND DECLARES ISHIWATA

Issuance to Be Increased to Replace 'Military Scrip; Inflation Fear Needless

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 19.—The sound basis of the Central Reserve Bank notes was outlined today by Sotaro Ishiwata, Supreme Economic Adviser to the National Government of China, in a press interview this afternoon at the Cathay Hotel.

Mr. Ishiwata arrived here yesterday, accompanied by Juichi Tsushima, President of the North China Development Company.

Although there will be an increase in the issue of C.R.B. notes, there is no fear of inflation of the currency, Mr. Ishiwata said, because the increase will be for replacement of military scrip.

The gist of Mr. Ishiwata's statement follows:

"Although a considerable increase in the issue of the Central Reserve Bank notes was seen during last autumn, the total amount of the issue has been reduced in February and March. This was caused by the return of the C.R.B. notes which had been in circulation in the hinterlands for purchase of agricultural and other similar products.

To Issue More Notes

"With the progress of the replacement of the Japanese military scrip by the C.R.B. notes, a further increase is expected in the issue of the C.R.B. notes. This however does not signify inflation of the currency as the C.R.B. notes are merely issued in place of the military notes.

"Furthermore, with the completion of the military scrip, replacement exchange transactions between the C.R.B. notes and the Japanese yen will be commenced at the rate of 100 yuan to 18 yen.

"As for the relation between the C.R.B. notes and the Federal Reserve Bank notes, measures for a satisfactory solution are under consideration by the Japanese authorities and the National Government.

"In Shanghai, it is said that a considerable number of small banks have been established without permission of the National Government. Decisive measures will be taken by the authorities concerned against any attempt of this kind to confuse the National Government's financial control arrangements.

"Since the recent announcement of the alleviation of the commodity movement restrictions by shifting its control to the civilian National Commercial Control Association, prices of commodities have steadily fallen. It is a most encouraging development.

Control to Be Transferred

"Although for the present, rice purchase is placed under the direct control of the Ministry of Foodstuffs, its control will be transferred to the National Control Association

(Continued on Page 2)

F.I.C.-JAPAN ACCORD ON ACCOUNTS SIGNED

Y.S.B., Bank of French Indo-China Conclude Special Yen Agreement

Further bolstering the execution of monetary transactions between Japan and French Indo-China, an agreement providing for the settlement of accounts by special yen between the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of French Indo-China was formally signed at 2 p.m. Saturday between the two banks at the Tokyo branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank here.

The signing ceremony was attended by Hideshige Kashiwagi, new president of the Yokohama Specie Bank, and other members of the bank's board of directors representing the Japanese side, and Paul Gannay, Inspector-General of the Bank of French Indo-China, representing the French Indo-China side.

Present also at the ceremony as observers were Takeo Haraguchi, Director of the Bureau of Foreign Capital of the Finance Ministry; Itaro Mizuno, Director of the Southern Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs; and Seijiro Yanagida, Director of the Bank of Japan.

The agreement was based on a document regarding the method of settlement by special yen between Japan and French Indo-China which was exchanged between the two countries on January 20 this year.

Mr. Gannay, representing the Bank of French Indo-China, had been negotiating with the authorities of the Yokohama Specie Bank regarding the details of the proposed settlement method since his arrival in Japan a few weeks ago.

With the Japanese and French Indo-China parties concerned having reached complete agreement on the details, the present agreement was signed.

MATSUI GIVEN NEW POST

Lieutenant-General Takuro Matsui was appointed Chief of Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Army Forces in China, it was announced by the War Ministry on Saturday.

Lieutenant-General Matsui held the post of adviser to the National Government at Nanking until he was appointed to the new position.

Lieutenant-General Masazo Kawabe, former Chief of Staff, has been transferred to a certain important post.

Dr. Morishima Dies

Dr. Kurata Morishima, professor emeritus of Kyoto Imperial University and a member of the Imperial Academy, died of intestinal ulcer at his Kyoto home on Thursday. He was 76 years old. Dr. Morishima was to assume the chairmanship of the East Asia Medical Congress to be held in Tokyo next month. The late scholar was authority on pharmaceutics.

PUBLIC PEACE IN P.I. SWIFT IN RETURNING

Bandits Rapidly Being Cleared By Japanese Forces; Many Surrender

Domei

MANILA, March 18.—Due to the wholehearted cooperation of Japanese Forces and Filipino policemen here, public peace in the Philippines is being rapidly restored.

Bandits who were once active in Northern Luzon have been almost wiped out by Japanese Forces, Approximately 100 remnants who have fled into the mountain districts will starve to death sooner or later.

In Central Luzon, after the arrest of the leader of the guerilla force, about 1,300 bandits have surrendered in February. This month's number of surrenderers is increasing.

In Eastern Luzon, a conglomeration of enemy remnants and bandits who once attempted to disturb public peace has been completely smashed by Japanese Forces. Owing to internal trouble, remnants of the bandits fell into a chaotic condition and have fled into the mountain districts.

Roughly speaking, public peace has been well maintained in Southern Luzon. At rare intervals, however, malcontents are active behind the scenes.

The people throughout Luzon Island are at present enjoying a perfectly peaceful life and they are pitting energetic efforts for the increased production of commodities.

In the Visayas district, due to a series of sledge-hammer blows, a group of bandits have fled to numberless islets in the neighboring sea.

Highly dissatisfied with the nonpayment of their salaries and shortage of arms, munitions and provisions, bandits in the Visayas district are of late at loggerheads with their leaders. Furthermore, as they are a menace to life and property of the law-abiding people, they have incurred grudge of the denizens of

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese Blow Up Facilities of Enemy 50 Miles From Buna

Japanese Air Units on Friday attacked an enemy base in southeastern New Guinea 50 miles from Buna, and bombed the port and other military establishments, the enemy southwestern Pacific Headquarters announced, according to a Lisbon report to Domei quoting a Melbourne dispatch. The commander of the enemy forces in New Guinea is found to be General Thomas A. Blamey, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires quoting a U.P. report.

PRIZED BOOKS TO BE GIVEN PRESIDENT WANG AS GIFT

Prized volumes of the "Dai Toka" relating the history of Japan in Chinese ideographs will be presented as a gift to President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China by Dr. Atsushi Shionoya, professor emeritus of Tokyo Imperial University, according to the Asahi.

Dr. Shionoya is scheduled to leave on the night of March 22 as head of a cultural mission to Nanking on the occasion of the third anniversary of the return of the National Government to Nanking on March 30. Other members of the mission will follow later.

The volumes in question are the fair copies made by Dr. Shionoya's father of the original made by the present savant's great grandfather who was a noted scholar of Chinese classics during the latter days of the Tokugawa Shogunate. They elucidate the traditional Japanese spirit of loyalty and filial piety.

Mrs. Chiang for Chicago

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 18.—Soong Mei-ling, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, who is now visiting the United States, left New York today for Chicago, where she is expected to stay four days, it is reported from New York.

PLANE CRASH FATAL TO BRITISH OFFICER

Crawford, Formerly of 8th Army at Tobruk, Dies in Australia Jungle

Brigadier-General J. W. Crawford was killed when his plane crashed into jungle land in the north of Australia, last week, the anti-Axis Headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific announced on Friday, according to a Melbourne report to Lisbon relayed to Domei.

Brigadier-General Crawford had been with the British Eighth Army for a time before he met death. He took part in the Battle of Tobruk.

The Australian military authorities announced that there were four men beside Brigadier-General Crawford in the army plane and two others were also instantly killed.

The neighborhood of the place where the plane crashed is covered with dense forest. The searchers

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Sunday, March 21, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Soviet-German War Developments

NIPPON SANGYO—On the Donetz Basin front, the Red Army which had been endeavoring to concentrate its main strength in the Kursk area has become subject to a grave menace on its left wing as a result of the Germans capturing Kharkov and Piergorod. It is now even in danger of being cut off in the rear. It is so placed that evacuation from Kursk seems inevitable. The general situation in the Donetz Basin area, therefore, is overwhelmingly in favor of the Germans.

The facts up to today show that the seasonal effect is of decisive importance in the German-Soviet front. The German strategic withdrawal, with the coming of the so-called General Winter, in which it held the Red Forces in the salient positions in the Stalingrad area, was a type of operations to lead the enemy astray. These operations made use of the season changes and the distribution of troops. With the coming of spring, Germans are apparently beginning to show their might. That the Red forces depending on only two and long distance supply lines leading from Ural Guznetz and Leningrad, and ignoring the modern

(Continued on Page 2)

MAYORS OF TIENTSIN, TSINGTAO APPOINTED

Wang Hsu-Kao and Yao Tso-pin Given Posts by N. China Commission

Domei

PEKING, March 19.—The North China Political Affairs Commission announced yesterday the appointments of Wang Hsu-kao and Yao Tso-pin as Mayors of the special municipalities of Tientsin and Tsingtao respectively.

The new appointments are said to be in line with the reshuffle of the local administrators aiming at a reform of the local administration launched since the recent assumption of the post of the chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission by Chu Shen.

Mr. Wang, the new Mayor of the special City of Tientsin was born in 1890 in Fenglai-hsien in Shantung Province. After graduation from the North China Higher Police School, he was appointed chief of the Taku Police Bureau, and subsequently served successively as magistrate of Tsingyuan in Hopeh Province, Pingkong of Kwantung Province and Fengjun-hsien of Hopeh Province.

Following the outbreak of the China Affair, he was promoted to the position of chief of the Shinhai District in Hopeh Province.

His distinguished services during the three years of service in this post won him the position of chief of the Civil Administration Office of the Hopeh Provincial Office in February this year. It is considered remarkable that within less than one month of the last promotion he should be again selected for another promotion.

Born in 1893 in Szechwan Province, Mr. Yao came to Japan for further studies and was graduated from the College of Politics and Economics of Meiji University.

The first office he held since his return home was the chairmanship in 1922 of the committee to take over the Tsingtao Leased Territory from Japan after the Washington Conference. His duty completed, he was later appointed as head of the Foreign Affairs Section of the Administrative Office of the Extension Area of the Tsinan Leased Territory in Shantung.

After serving from March 1936 as chief of the Communications Department of the Hopeh-Chahar Political Council, he was appointed head of the Social Bureau of the Tsingtao Special City Office upon its establishment. He has been closely connected with Tsingtao throughout his career.

Anglo-U.S. Ties Seen Delicate; Friction Rises

(Continued From Page 1)

ish censors have prohibited the telegraphic transmission of the editorial in question, so deep is the concern it has roused in this country.

Foreign Secretary Eden's visit, however, has made it clear that The Times leader does not represent the views of the British Government on the big issue concerning the future relations of Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States. The blunder of The Times lies in thinking that Americans are not as anxious as the British to cooperate with the Soviet Union. Is Russia prepared to cooperate with us? This is the real problem underlying the present unrest."

Public Peace in P.I. Swift in Returning

(Continued from Page 1)

the district. Eventually these bandits will be wiped out completely from the Visayas district.

In Mindanao, where public peace is well maintained the major part of the Moro race are enjoying their traditional life, cooperating with the Imperial Forces.

While it took the United States seven long years to suppress bandits in the Philippines, it took the Imperial Forces only one year to restore public peace within the islands.

In line with the restoration of public peace, the Japanese Military Administration is gradually penetrating into every nook and corner of the Philippines. It has become obvious that the day is not far when all Filipinos will cooperate wholeheartedly with Japan.

C.R.B. Notes Sound Declares Ishiwata

(Continued from Page 1)

when it is fully equipped with necessary facilities.

"The retrocession of concessions and the abolition of extraterritorial rights include the transfer of rights of taxation therein. But the increase of revenue from these sources has not been taken into account in the budget of the National Government for the present fiscal year.

Ba Maw and Party Display Great Enthusiasm For Things Japanese; Are Attracted by Room

Burmese Prime Minister Ba Maw and the other visiting officials of the Burma Government are enthusiastic over things Japanese, so enthusiastic, in fact, that they have expressed the wish to take back a Japanese-style room with all its furnishings when they return to Burma.

Their interest in Japanese rooms was aroused in the following manner:

On Friday night they sat down at a table in a Japanese-style room in the Greater East Asia Guest Hall, which is their headquarters here. Before them was set sukiyaki. As they helped themselves to this characteristic Japanese food, which they enjoyed immensely, the feeling came upon them that there was nothing quite like a Japanese-style room with its furnishings.

The supper was over in due time, and the time came for them to withdraw to the foreign-style section of the building. Then some of the group proposed that they be allowed to sleep in the Japanese-style room. They explained that they had taken a great liking for the room, especially its furnishings.

They said that they wanted to take a completely furnished Japanese-style room with them when they returned home. They declared that they were certain that their compatriots at home would be quick to respond to the appeal of a purely Japanese room.

All the distinguished visitors are music enthusiasts. They have a portable gramophone. Their records are mostly of Japanese music. It is said that American and British jazz is taboo to them.

Great students of Japanese culture, the visiting Burmese were greatly interested to see on Saturday night films depicting rural life in Japan and showing various cultural aspects in Japan, a function which was arranged by the Board of Information.

The visitors are looking forward to the day when the books about Japan and things Japanese promised by the Foreign Office and Society for International Cultural Relations are received.

Prime Minister Ba Maw is also interested in knowing about the Constitution of Japan and Japanese politics and economy, it is said.

Reich Fighting For New Order

(Continued from Page 1)

Just as the English have the weapon of aerial warfare in their hands the Germans also have a weapon—the U-boat—which for Great Britain is far more dangerous. Against this, England has no counter-measure whereas against aerial warfare Germany will soon possess a counter measure—and an adequate one, too, he stated.

The result, however, is still the same as always: England and the U.S. cannot defeat Germany; the war will be decided on the Eastern Front and not only for Germany but also for London and Washington.

"Concerning the Bolshevist danger Germany will speak quite openly in contrast to England and the U.S. Our interests conflict in no way with those of our allies. We can characterize the Bolshevism as it really is and it is only natural that, the more the world finds itself in a dangerous position, the more attention it will pay to us. This danger exists for all." Dr. Goebbels warned. He added that people are ignorant to believe that Stalin might regard the Atlantic Charter as anything more than a scrap of paper.

"The Soviets are following a revolutionary-imperialistic policy and their conduct of war is the most effective means of carrying out this policy. The Bolshevism is the most dangerous political phenomenon in the history of mankind, being all the more threatening since it combines the Jewish intellect with the proletarian power of a people of 200,000,000. Europe cannot and should not regard its life and existence as secure as long as the Bolshevist danger continues to hover over the continent. For this reason we can close every political discussion—as Cato centuries ago did—with the declaration that in addition we are of the opinion that the Bolshevism must be defeated at all costs and under all circumstances," he declared.

"Today, we are no longer speaking under the spell of a military crisis by saying that from the security of a forefield position on the Eastern Front we can again appeal today to the world. The danger has only been postponed—it has not yet been overcome. Sooner or later it may come again. Our theses regarding Bolshevism were, have been and are unalterable. Bolshevism is not compatible with the security of Europe and must therefore fall. For this reason we continually sound our call of "Ceterum Censeo!" to our continent. Europe is nearer to its total destruction than it may realize today, if it does not heed the call. This is the problem of all problems and therefore of the deepest significance of this war," he concluded.

Eden's Mission Still a Puzzle

(Continued from Page 1)

favorable situation may lead the Soviet Union to depart from the anti-Axis camp eventually.

The ultimate objective of Eden's visit to Washington is understood to have been connected with Britains notification to the United States Government of its intention to withdraw from the Atlantic Charter, according to Dr. Paul Schmidt, Chief of the Press Department of the German Foreign Office, says a Berlin dispatch to Domei on March 19.

Dr. Schmidt declared:

"Various conjectures are hazarded as to the real mission of Eden's visit to Washington, but it is most likely that it is connected with the British Government's intention to withdraw from the Atlantic Charter, as it is vitally important for Britain to do so to accept the Soviet Government's demand regarding Eastern Europe. Eden's mission thus is to notify the United States Government of the British decision."

Plane Crash Fatal To British Officer

(Continued From Page 1)

had been at work for four days before they found two of the group of the occupants of the plane, both pilots, who had escaped death. Two days later the plane and the bodies of the victims were discovered.

Incidentally, according to another Melbourne report of the same date the regular Douglas passenger plane met disaster owing to engine trouble on Friday shortly after it had left the Melbourne airfield for Sydney. The occupants narrowly escaped death, while the machine was severely damaged.

ALL SOUTH BACKS JAPANESE IN WAR

(Continued From Page 1)

of the station, and were retreating to the sea to the southeast.

"The message added that Japanese fighting planes were in hot pursuit of the enemy planes.

"Several of us were given special permission by the army authorities on the spot to inspect the condition of the place which had been visited by enemy airmen. Over a space from the suburbs of Rangoon to the city we drove at a fairly high speed for nearly an hour, observing conditions under an air-raid and immediately after the alarm was lifted.

"As far as I could see there was not a single person and not a single horse, on the street while the raid was going on. Here and there there was a vehicle under a roadside tree. There was no man or horse visible near it. All human beings had disappeared into the dugouts which were provided at every turn.

"I strained my eyes. Humans became visible. They were lookout men looking at the sky through their field glasses from places completely defended from air attack and Burmese policeman peering from dugouts.

"At every important point on the road along which we sped there was sure to be a placard put up prominently announcing that the air-raid alarm has been issued.

"With sirens announcing that the air-raid had come to an end, various sorts of people could be seen coming out of dugouts. There were Japanese troops in uniform. There were Burmese and Indian people in their characteristic clothes. Presently the road was full of activity.

"In Rangoon, far away from Japan, we saw with wonderment for the first time the perfect attitude of people in defending themselves from air-raids.

"We then went about suburban streets inhabited by people from the city. Everywhere there was a bright atmosphere, and the place was replete with human activity. All the people we came across seemed greatly interested to pursue their vocations.

Burma Changes

"The Burma of 50 years has undergone a complete change in a year. Burma now is a gate to the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. But it is on the first line of battle. It is visited by enemy planes. But the Burmese are not afraid in the least. They know that all they have to do is to forge ahead, as has been pointed out by Prime Minister Ba Maw, and they are doing that.

"I was greatly impressed by the conditions as I observed them among the Burmese in the raid and immediately after, and said to myself that a new Burma would rise out of Burma facing the trial of war.

"Excepting a section of Malai and parts of the Philippines all southern occupied regions are peaceable. Small groups of bandits still infest a part of Malai.

"The Philippines is made up of nearly 7,000 islands. This is one reason why there is difficulty in providing improved facilities of communications. Generally speaking, the islands are less peaceable than other southern regions. It delights me to inform you that the various army units and organs have been successful in their continuous operations for the subjugation and pacification of recalcitrant elements, and that by degrees peace and order is improving throughout the islands.

Tojo Speech Hailed

"The Filipinos were greatly impressed by the statement of Prime Minister Hideki Tojo on January 20 in which he reaffirmed the intention of the Government to grant independence to the Philippines. It was the occasion for jubilations throughout the islands.

"On the other hand the Prime Minister's statement caused the Filipinos to realize the importance of the situation and the gravity of their responsibility for things to be done by them in the future. Their enthusiasm over what is to come to their country is shared by those responsible for the administration of the islands who are anxious to have peace and order maintained by the Filipinos. They are intent on reorganizing insular economy to permit the islands to play a larger role in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. They are exerting their efforts to free the islands of all American and British ideas so that they may restore the soul of East Asia. The newly established organizations for service are making voluntary efforts to make the Filipinos rise to the occasion.

"The Filipinos now are combatting against vicious American and British customs, and I am told that the evening dress and tuxedo have disappeared from all public and private parties in Manila, giving way to the native costumes of the islands.

Filipinos Enthusiastic

"I have many examples to show how enthusiastic the Filipinos are over their return to the manners and customs of East Asia. A Filipino, a captain in the American army, was taken prisoner by the Japanese Forces when they entered the Philippines. He was so deeply impressed by the prestige of the Imperial Army that he gave up all idea of resisting Japan. He decided to devote himself to the reconstruction of the Philippines. He cooperated in the maintenance of order in the islands. Then he was made the chief of a police corps. In this capacity he took part in the campaign against lawless elements in Mindanao Island and died gloriously in the cause of the regenerated Philippines.

"America took six years to conquer the Philippines, but I have come to further my belief that if conditions continue on as they are now, full peace and order will be established in the Philippines in the near future.

"Conditions in the other areas of the Southern Regions are also very good. The various peoples under the Military Administration trust completely in the military might of the Imperial Forces and they are truly at rest.

"I heard while I was in the South that the enemy's spies, who come across the seas from Australia or India into Sumatra or Java, have on each occasion been caught and handed over to the Japanese Forces by the native inhabitants. And recently in Burma, several of the enemy, decending by parachutes on the interior, were encircled and captured by some Burmese and brought to the Japanese Forces.

"Almost all of the policemen in the Southern Regions are native inhabitants, and peace and order are being maintained excellently by these policemen. Because of this our Forces are freed from the necessity of using their number to maintain peace and order and it is the rule in the Southern Regions for them to concentrate on actual fighting, and in the holding and defending of militarily strategic points and important resource areas.

Tremendous Output

"As the war results of the Imperial Forces' vigorous operations, the number of productive facilities which escaped destruction by the enemy is not small. And in addition to that, because of the swift efficacy of the Military Administration, the revival activities of the factories and places of business in every part of the Southern Regions is indeed remarkable. I was given the opportunity of seeing the tin factory at Penang, the oil refinery at Palembang, the cinchona factory at Bandoeng, and others and learned of the astounding fact that in all these factories the output was far in excess of that in pre-war days. And it is the assuring situation that these important national defense resources are being produced under the leadership of Japanese technicians by native inhabitant workers.

"Nature has been kind to the Southern Regions; there is plenty of sunlight and water, and I saw that agricultural products were abundant and that there was no worry whatsoever concerning food. The supply of rice in Java and Burma, rubber in Malai, oil in Sumatra, sugar in Java and the Philippines, and tin in Malai; all can be said to exist without limit. And in tin we have a world monopoly. And in Burma there is an abundance of zinc; and it is said that the output of the Baudwin mines alone is enough to fill the requirements of our fighting nation.

"Measures are also being taken concerning the overproduction of rubber and sugar. There is no need to limit production because fuel oil can be extracted from rubber, and alcohol from sugar, and production is proceeding full-open.

"Thus nature has been extremely bountiful in important natural defense resources necessary to fight through the War of Greater East Asia and we have even more than we can use. Furthermore, more is being produced daily and the South is fighting Japan's storehouse. And the areas in the South are also carrying out their role as one huge supply base for the furious battlefields in the Indo-Burmese border area and the South Pacific.

Future Is Bright

"In addition to that, the Imperial Forces in the various areas as well as the Japanese civilians who have gone South are thinking of new and right methods concerning the native inhabitants in a way which will bring about no disturbance in local self-rule, to make use of nature's gifts and to further the interflow of goods peculiar to various areas. The native inhabitants too are daily conforming more to the Imperial Way and look forward to the future with hope.

"I would like especially to tell you that the people of the Southern Regions too are bending tremendous efforts to bolster ocean transportation power, that which our Forces consider most important at the present. I actually saw a part of those activities. Over all the Southern Regions, the production of wooden ships is progressing rapidly and steadily. The various native inhabitants under the leadership of Japanese technicians carry on day and night in their work. It is really assuring to hear the sounds of building from within the jungles.

"No matter how much America and Britain shout threats of counter-offensives, no matter how much they attempt to obstruct Japan's construction in the Southern Regions—which the enemy fears most—these new ships are floating on the southern seas in daily increasing numbers, and it will not be far in the future when they shall completely hold the waters of Greater East Asia. Thus our fighting power is growing more powerful by the day, and it is my opinion that it can be fully expected shortly that this tremendous pressure will extend in the direction of India and Australia.

"I recently toured the South and saw with my own eyes that the Southern Regions, under the Military Administration, were in this manner driving forward so powerfully toward victory in the decisive battle.

Amazing Development

"Japan has accomplished since December 8, 19481, in a space of time only a little more than a year, that which the enemy America and Britain could not in 50 years or a hundred. And I deepened anew my feelings that it was all due to the August Virtues.

"A strategic position to destroy the enemy America and Britain has now been wholly completed and we are ready no matter from where the enemy strikes out. The vast region of Greater East Asia, with Manchoukuo, China, and the Southern Regions centered around Japan Proper, is an integrated organ and its abundant natural resources and tremendous productive power form a limitless source of fighting power. And I think that it can be said that the destruction of America and Britain is now only a matter of time.

"I feel deeply that we one hundred million people of Japan bearing the Imperial Will must bring the 150 million people in the Southern Regions into our family and lead them with love, and uniting with our Allies, work powerfully to gain the objectives of this sacred war."

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

mechanized warfare principle that a 200-kilometer advance is the limit for one push, advanced recklessly in such a move as to attempt to reach the banks of the Dniester, bespeaks of the fact that they played completely into German hands.

The Red forces had advanced for a distance of 400 kilometers, and were getting into the shape of a pair of scissors in the Don basin, when the Germans turned to counter-offensive from enticing operations. The full meaning of this German action, which is confined to a section of the Eastern Front, will be seen when it is remembered that the operations of the German forces this year have developel into operations for the annihilation of the Red forces. The favorable progress of the German action in the area of the Don basin causes us to hope great things of the large-scale offensive operations which are to be commenced by the Germans with the advent of spring. It will not be long before the anti-Axis countries will see their expectations of the Soviet Union disappointed.

Records Bought & Sold
Tel. Kanda 25-2443
MEIKYOKU-DO
14 JIMBOCHO 1-CHOME, KANDA

New Selection of Silver Foxes. Minks and Any Other Kind of Furs, at moderate prices. Will call at your home without obligation.

ASIA FUR INDUSTRY

E. Semf, 2270, 1-chome, Araijuku, Omori, Tokyo, Tel. Omori 06-4200.

The proprietor stays at Kobe Hotel to attend to customers' requirements in Kobe-Osaka district for three days from 7th to 9th every month. Tel. Fukiai 6785, 6786.

The Sixth
KREUTZER CONCERT
Mon., March 29
at 6:30 p.m.
at Hibiya Public Hall

Program

1. BRAHMS: Rhapsodie Es-dur; Variationen und Fuge uber ein Thema von Handel; Walzer, Op. 39
2. GRIEG: Ballade; SKRJABIN: Two Poemes Op. 32; LISZT: Mephistowalzer
3. CHOPIN: Twelve Etudes Op. 25

Admission: ¥4.00 ¥2.80 ¥1.60 (incl. tax)
Advance Booking at PLAY GUIDE

Silver-Fox Neck-pieces or Luxurious Jacket of Silver Bright Skins!

(3 pieces of silver fox skins make a beautiful Jacket)

Trade Mark

Ladies Dressmaker
AU BON MARCHÉ
SANNOMIYA-CHO, 2-CHOME, KOBE
Tel: Sannomiya 3190

30th Special Concert of
KOSEI BUNKA
Six Grand Violin Concertos
Rendered by
WILLY FREY (Violin)
with
DAI-TOA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Under the baton of Joseph Rosenstock

Satur., Apr. 10 Matinee: 1:30 p.m. Soiree: 6:30 p.m.
Sun., Apr. 11 Soiree: 6:30 p.m.
Kyoritsu Auditorium

Program
APRIL 10:
Mozart: Concerto in A Major
Paganini: Concerto in D Major
Mendelssohn: Concerto in E Minor
APRIL 11:
Bach: Concerto in D Major
Beethoven: Concerto in D Major
Brahms: Concerto in D Major

Admission: ¥2.20 (Incl. Tax) For One Concert
¥4.00 (Incl. Tax) For Two Concerts

Booking at PLAY GUIDE, MUSIC STORES and KYORITSU AUDITORIUM.

For Vitamin B Deficiencies

INFANTS' fretfulness, vomit of milk, indigestion and green excrements are the symptoms of Vitamin B deficiency, particularly and often seen in artificially nourished babies. WAKAMOTO supplies them with rich Vitamin B complex and various digestive enzymes, and thereby restores general tone of alimentation and digestion.

EXPECTANT MOTHERS who complain of wakefulness and languor, mostly are suffering from a latent beriberi. In this case WAKAMOTO is highly recommended to drive off the danger of beriberi by the combined action of Vitamin B_1, B_2 and other nutritious elements which it richly comprehends.

WAKAMOTO LTD.
(Manufacturing Chemists)
11, Shiba Park, Tokyo

WAKAMOTO

Branches: Osaka, Fukuoka, Taihoku, Sapporo, Keijo, Mukden, Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai

BA MAW SETS PACE AS BURMA'S LEADER

Destined to Play Active Role In Realization of Independence

Domei

RANGOON, March 17.—Ba Maw, Burmese Prime Minister, is destined to play an active role in the realization of independence for Burma inasmuch as independence has been promised by Japan within this year largely because of Mr. Ba Maw's and his colleagues' whole-hearted cooperation with Japan in the prosecution of the current War of Greater East Asia.

Since his assumption of the prime ministership in August of last year, Mr. Ba Maw has been working without respite, not even resting on Sundays, with enthusiasm for the realization of independence.

Every morning Mr. Ba Maw gets up at 7 a.m. He may not be an extremely early riser, but this is partly due to the fact that official conferences often last past midnight.

Busy All Day

Though busy from morning to his bedtime, the Burmese Prime Minister never fails to read Burmese and English papers thoroughly. He concentrates on political, economic and military trends in Japan, at the same time carefully examining the war situation in East Asia and Europe.

Mr. Ba Maw's breakfast is far from substantial, consisting of rice gruel and fish. He is also fond of drinking milk.

Mr. Ba Maw usually visits his office during the morning. Every Tuesday is the day set for the Ministers' Conference under Mr. Ba Maw, at which are discussed in earnest problems regarding reconstruction work, central and local administration and others.

Fully aware of the fact that the current war is a war of oil, Mr. Ba Maw sets an example in saving gasoline for motorcars; he personally signs gasoline tickets for high officials.

An eloquent speaker, he never fails to attract his audience. The intelligentsia of Burma are of the opinion that Mr. Ba Maw is the only Burmese who can match the late U Saw, ex-premier of Burma, in this respect.

Heads Dobama Sinyetha

At present, Mr. Ba Maw concurrently holds the presidency of the Dobama Sinyetha, the only political party in Burma, which came into being as the result of the dissolution of other political parties, the chairmanship of the Citizens' Defense Committee and also the chairmanship of the Labor Recruiting Committee.

At the regular meeting of the Dobama Sinyetha held every Sunday, Mr. Ba Maw makes it a rule to preside personally over the meeting.

Mr. Ba Maw's Mondays and Thursdays are set aside for attending to duties as the chairman of the Citizens' Defense Committee.

At home Mr. Ba Maw is the good father of two sons and four daughters and a devoted husband. He is also a sportsman. In his younger days he was fond of playing tennis, and busy as he is of late, he swims together with other State Ministers in Lake Victoria located in the suburbs of Rangoon. He has also a taste for music and is often seen absorbed in composing in the company of the members of the band attached to the Publicity Bureau of the Administrative Council.

GRATEFUL TO JAPANESE

Ex-Chungking General Writes Impression to Comrade

C.P.S.

HANKOW, March 19.—Wang Ching-tsai, ex-Chungking General who was captured by the Japanese Forces on February 25, recently wrote to General Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief of the Chungking forces in the Fifth War Area, expressing his gratitude to the Japanese troops for their kindness toward him, and his determination to join the Peace Movement.

The letter begins with a brief sketch of the series of disasters which led to his capture, and concludes with the statement that "because of the kindness of the Japanese, I am determined to join the Peace Movement and contribute to the cause of the War of Greater East Asia."

New Governors Appointed

C.P.S.

PEKING, March 19.—The North China Political Affairs Commission has announced the following appointments: Tu Hsi-chun as Governor of Hopei, Tien Wen-ping as Governor of Honan, and Ma Chen-fan as Director of the Political Affairs Department of Shantung.

Chen Ching-chai and Wu Tsan-chow, until recently Governors of Honan and Hopei respectively, were transferred to the North China Political Affairs Commission.

Burmese Leaders at Yasukuni Shrine

Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma and the party paid their respects at the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines on Saturday morning. Photo shows the visitors who posed for a cameraman at the Yasukuni Shrine.

Mineral Resources Abundant in Burma, Survey Reveals; Prospects for Development Bright, Says General Tada

Prime Minister Ba Maw Seeks Japanese Help in Science and Technology to Develop His Country; Will Send Young Men Here for Study

The prospects for the development of the abundant underground resources in Burma are extremely bright, declared Lieutenant-General Reikichi Tada, Director-General of the Science Mobilization Association, who returned here recently from an inspection tour of that country's resources.

Lieutenant-General Tada stressed that Burma's vast resources only await their development by Japanese science and technology. He added that the British policy of non-industrialization and non-self-sufficiency is the reason for the backwardness of Burmese science and industry.

The gist of his statement regarding the underground resources of Burma follows:

Technology Stressed

"When I met Mr. Ba Maw in Rangoon, he said to me as follows: 'For the construction of Burma, it is necessary to establish science and technology. As the training of scientists and technicians is necessary for this purpose, we must rely on Japan for their training. We will send men to your country in the future and we request that you do everything possible for them.

"The backwardness of Burmese science and technology is due to the British policy of non-industrialization and non-self-sufficiency for Burma. Concretely speaking, the British authorities made the Burmese produce plenty of rice and teak wood with a view to lowering their prices. While buying these at low prices, the British sold to the Burmese their industrial products at high prices.

"Under the circumstances, one can hardly expect science and technology to have developed in Burma. Inasmuch as the British controlled the whole economic life of the Burmese people, the latter could do nothing about it. It is no wonder that following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Burmese people's trust and reliance on Japan have been exceedingly enhanced.

"In our inspection tour we made quite a close study of the underground resources of Burma. Briefly speaking, the resources along the border have not yet been developed at all. In the region along the mountain range continuous to Malai, the underground resources are still in an unexploited stage. The oil produced from the oil wells in Yenangyaung is a light oil well suited for use in airplane engines. Although a part of the oil producing facilities there was destroyed by the enemy, it has been completely repaired by now.

"The lead, copper, nickel and cobalt found in another section are very promising. The prospects for tungsten also are very bright. This mineral is found mostly at a point midway to the east between Rangoon and Mandalay, and near Avoy. North of Mandalay, ruby, sapphire, rock-crystal and mica are produced. There are bright prospects for the exploitation of special rare metals near Myitkyina in North Burma. Further exploitation of these undeveloped and developed mineral resources is expected to be carried out in the future with the application of Japanese science and technology.

Chungking Menaced

"One of the things which I noted on inspecting the regions around the Shan Plateau was the fact that the supreme headquarters of the British Army had been located at Maymyo at the entrance to the Shan Plateau. Apparently the British had schemed to extend their sinister hands to East Asia from Burma through Yunnan Province. By capturing this route in the present war, the Japanese Forces are now able to threaten Chungking with attacks.

"In my opinion it would be wise for us to construct a 500 to 600 kilometer direct highway from French Indo-China to Burma across the mountains, instead of going around the Malai Peninsula as at present. For this purpose no materials are needed, only labor being required. I would name this highway the 'Greater East Asia Highway.' I earnestly hope that by the construction of this highway the distance between Japan and Burma will be greatly shortened and thereby further cement the close ties between the two countries."

Rainfall Abundant

The wide range of rainfall in Burma is responsible for great variations in the natural vegetation. Frost never occurs in the lowlands, but roughly, above 3,000 ft. the occasional frosts have caused a great change in vegetation. Above that level, which may conveniently be called the frost line, evergreen oak forests, sporadic pine forests and wide areas of open land, with bracken and grass, are the rule. Rhododendron forests occur at high levels. Below the frost line the natural vegetation depends mainly upon the rainfall: (a) With more than 80 in. of rain, evergreen tropical rain forests occur. The trees of the forests are of many species, but more than one-half belong to the Dipterocarpaceae. The timbers are hard and little used. (b) With between 40 and 80 in. of rain are the monsoon forests which lose their leaves during the hot season. These forests are the home of the valuable teak tree, as well as the pyinkado and other useful timber trees. (c) With less than 40 in. the forest becomes very poor and passes into scrubland and semi-desert. There is little or no true grassland. (d) Extensive areas of the Irrawaddy delta are clothed with tidal forests, in which some of the trees reach a height of over 100 ft., and are of considerable value.

Wasteful methods have, in the past, resulted in the destruction of vast areas of valuable forest. The practice was to cut down and burn a tract of virgin forests, cultivate the field (taung-ya) so formed for two or three years while the pristine freshness of the soil lasted and then to desert it for a fresh tract. It is but rarely that the forest established itself again over the deserted tuang-ya; more often the area became covered with a tangled mass of bamboo, bracken or grass. For more than half a century, however, the Forest Department has been at work, and all the valuable forests are constituted into Government reserves.

Half of Country Forested

Reserves covered 28,372 sq.m. in 1926. Various privileges are accorded to the natives who live within the reserved area. The timber (mainly teak for constructional work and pyinkado—Xylia dolabriformis—for railway sleepers), is worked either by Government or by lessees—public and private companies—under careful supervision. Extraction is so controlled that it shall not exceed regeneration. The output of teak in 1925-26 was 339,526 tons, and of other reserved timbers 163,318 tons. Timber is third in importance amongst the exports of Burma, and for some years past the annual exports have been roughly 150,000 tons annually; worth about £1,500,000. More than half Burma is forested.

The anthropoid apes are represented by two gibbons, and there are about a dozen species of monkeys. Tigers are still common throughout the province; leopards and several species of wild cat also occur. The Himalayan black bear and the Malayan bear are found in the hills. Bats are numerous and the huge flying fox is particularly common in several of the large towns. Amongst the hoofed quadrupeds, the elephant is still numerous in many of the denser forests, and numbers are caught annually in "keddahs" and trained for forest work. Two species of rhinoceros occur, but are now far from common. Amongst wild oxen and deer the saing or wild buffalo is common, and so is the banting. The small barking deer (gyi) is the commonest of the larger animals and is still abundant almost everywhere. The thamin, sambhuar and hog-deer are also common. A licence is required for hunting most of the larger animals, and many of them enjoy a "close season." The half-wild pariah or "pi" dogs swarm in every village. Amongst the numerous birds, the bright hued small parrots may be specially noted, and the ubiquitous paddy bird. Crows are exceedingly abundant and very bold. A characteristic lizard is the house gecko or taukte (so called because it makes a loud croaking noise like taukte, repeated four to ten times). Snakes, including the python, are numerous.

Seven Natural Regions

For an adequate study of this large and varied province, a division into at least seven natural regions is desirable: (1) The Arakan coastal strip is hilly or mountainous, has a very heavy rainfall and is covered with the remnants of a dense bamboo thickets. This region is sparsely inhabited, and the population is concentrated round the principal town and port of Akyab. Communication with the rest of Burma is difficult, except by sea. The region coincides roughly with the districts of Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and the western strip of Bassein. (2) The Tenasserim coastal strip is similar, but is of importance as the tin and wolfram producing region. Rubber plantations are increasing in importance. Moulmein is the chief town. The region coincides roughly with the districts of Mergui, Tavoy, Amherst, Thaton and Salween. (3) The Western hills region consists of the mountainous, almost uninhabited, tracts of the Arakan Yoma and its hill ranges. Such districts as the hill district of Arakan, Pakokku hill tracts, Chin hills and Somra tract, lie wholly within this region. (4) The Northern hills region occupies the north of the country and includes the sources of the Irrawaddy and its principal tributary, the Chindwin. The region is as yet little developed. It includes the districts in Upper Chindwin, Myitkyina, Katha and most of Bhamo. (5) The dry belt occupies the heart of Burma. It is a flat and fairly thickly populated region, extensively cultivated and having some irrigated areas. The oilfields, with one exception, lie in this region. It coincides, roughly, with the districts of Lower Chindwin, Shwebo, Sagaing, Mandalay, Pakokku, Myingyan, Meiktila, Minbu, Magwe, Thayetmyo and Yamethin. (6) The deltas region, including the deltas of the Irrawaddy and Sittang rivers and the intervening forested ridge of the Pegu Yoma, is the most important and the most thickly populated part of Burma. It includes the districts of Hanthawaddy, Pyagon, Maubin, Myaungmya, most of Bassein, Henzada, most of Prome, Tharrawaddy, Insein, Pegu and Toungoo. (7) The Shan plateau was, until recently, cut off in a remarkable way from the rest of Burma, and still preserves many distinctive features. The region coincides, roughly, with the Federated Shan States.

A Rural Country

Burma is essentially a rural country. Only two towns have over 100,000 inhabitants—Rangoon with 341,962, and Mandalay with 148,917. The smaller towns are river ports, collecting and distributing centers, or have achieved some importance from having been chosen as the headquarters of a district. The dry belt is the natural geographical center of Burma and therein lie the old Burmese capitals—Pagan, Shwebo, Ava, Amarapura and Mandalay, with Prome on the southern borders of the dry belt.

The census of 1921 gives the population of Burma as 13,212,192. The inhabitants of Burma belong to many races and speak many languages. In general, the native races are all Mongolians; the Burmans are the most advanced, and occupy the fertile lowlands; the other races are restricted to the hills. Large numbers of Indians were attracted to Burma by the higher rates of wages, and the opportunities for trading and cultivation. A considerable proportion of the Indian immigrants settled permanently. Burma is in the interesting position of being an underpopulated country, capable of considerable development, lying between two of the most densely populated countries in the world—India and China. It is believed that Burma has been populated by successive waves of migration from the north; indeed the advance of the Kachin races was still in progress when Burma was annexed to the British Empire. The Burmans, including the closely allied Arakanese of the Arakan coast, the Talaings of the country around Moulmein, and the Tavoyans around Tavoy, number more than 11 millions. The national dress is a cylindrical skirt, called a lungyi, worn folded over in a simple fold in the front and reaching to the ankles. All Burmese, of both sexes, prefer silks of bright but delicate shades, and even the poorest possesses at least one silk lungyi. The distinctive silk, woven in the district round Mandalay, is still in general use. The lungyi is worn by both sexes, the men wear also a single breasted short jacket of sombre hue, called an aingyi; the women's garment is similar but double breasted and usually white. The older generation of Burmese men wear their straight black hair long, tied in a knot on one side of the head. It is now general to cut the hair in Europeon style. The men's head-dress is a gambaung—a strip of brightly-colored thin silk wound round the head. The women oil their long tresses with coconut oil and coil them in a cylindrical coil on the top of the head.

TRADE WITH SOUTH STUDIED BY EXPERTS

Tokyo Chamber of Commerce Sponsors Roundtable Conference at Marunouchi Kaikan

With view to bolstering the flow of Japanese goods to the Southern Regions a roundtable conference was held at the Marunouchi Kaikan at 11:30 a.m. Saturday morning under the auspices of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

From 12:30 p.m., following the opening address by Kaname Yamada, chief of the commerce and industry section of the Ministry of Commerce, discussions were held on the following topics:

1. General comparison of foreign commercial interests in Southern Region in the past.
2. Comparison of Japanese goods with American-European goods.
3. Mission of the Japanese goods and the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.
4. Plans for further advance of Japanese merchandise in Southern Region.

Those who were present at the roundtable conference included Takao Miyashita, professor of the Tokyo Higher Polytechnic School Shuzo Oyama, non-regular member of the Southern Regions Department of the Foreign Trade Control Association, Hoju Miyoshi, member of the South Seas Economic Research Institute and research worker on race problems, Shinro Oishi, merchant in the Philippines for 30 years and Sadakichi Nomura, staff member of the Nanyo Nichi-Nichi and a resident of Shonan Island for 27 years, Shozo Matsukawa, former director of the Singapore Industrial Hall of the Southern Regions Society for 10 years, Riichiro Suzuki, merchant in Semarang for 30 years, and Tsunezo Yamada, Managing Director of the Japan-Burma Society and a merchant in Burma for 40 years.

Admiral Toyoda Named Chairman of Committee For Yasukuni Festival

Admiral Soyemu Toyoda, member of the Supreme War Council, has been named chairman of the committee in charge of the spring extraordinary festival of the Yasukuni Shrine, it was jointly announced on Friday by the War and Navy Ministries. Simultaneously, the War and Navy Ministries announced the names of Army and Naval officers who will serve as members of the committee including Colonel Takemaro Sugai and Captain Kuranosuke Yanagisawa. The spring extraordinary festival of the Yasukuni Shrine will be held for a week starting from April 22.

MATHEMATICS SCHOOL SET

Prominent Scholars to Establish Training Institute

In view of the exigency for the rapid development of expert mathematicians who will not only enhance education in the scientific field but will promote the increase of wartime production, measures have been initiated through the efforts of ten prominent mathematicians, amongst whom are the eminent Honorary Professor Sadaji Takagi and Professor Soichi Kakeya of Tokyo Imperial University, for the inauguration of the Nippon Mathematics Training Institute, according to the Tokyo Shimbun.

Detailed propositions will be introduced at a conference to be held on March 23 at the Dai Toa Kaikan.

Upon completion of the proposed six months' training, the trainees will be equipped with mathematical knowledge equivalent to or surpassing graduates of the Boys' Higher Schools.

A Portrait is a Gift of Lasting Beauty
ICHIJO STUDIO
ICHIJO, F.R.P.S.
19 Nakanocho, Azabu. Tel. 48-2734

Original Beauty Parlor
Prop. KIN MINAMINAKA
Between Roppongi and Imaicho
Hair Dyeing (Any Color) Ample Supplies on Hand
Also Eyelashes and Eyebrow Dyeing
(Blonde, Brown, Black) Safety is Guaranteed
HENNA DYEING: Natural Henna, Rouge Henna
Blonde Henna
Appointment by Phone 48-1224. Ichibeicho 2-chome, Azabu

ADMIRAL
Old Vatted
Whisky
and
Liqueur Whisky
Fine Flavour
Guaranteed Quality
Aged in the Wood
"Good Straight Whiskies"
Try this drink at our bar
NO. 10 STAND
T. Kameya & Co.
GINZA TOKYO
Phone: Ginza (57) 0773-2, 0778

Very Fine Old
¥11.88

Regular Quality
¥7.23

Try Our Good Oil permanent Wave
BY OUR
Experienced
Beauty
Specialists
Also our reconditioning Treatments.
The Misses Yamanaka
Arden Beauty Salon
Sukiya Bldg.—2nd Floor
(Opposite Mazda Bldg.)
Ginza Nishi 5-chome, Phone 57-4393

PARIS BEAUTÉ
(Mme. T. YAMAGUCHI, Prop)
August Gueirard, French
Beauty Specialist
Permanent Wave, Massage, Hair Dyeing
4-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-4349.
(Three minutes from Imperial Hotel by car)

KANASAWA HOSPITAL, KOBE
Direktor: Prof. Dr. K. Kanasawa (Von Universitaetsklinik Kyoto)
Chirurgie d. Bauch-und Brusteingeweide, besonders
Appendicitis, Gallenstein, Gastroenterale Operation,
Hernia und Analerkrankungen.
4 Tiome Schogundori Nada, Kobe.
(Auto bus: SCHINOHARA MINAMIMATI)
TEL. MIKAGE 2236

日本語研究權威書
BOOKS THAT WILL MAKE YOU
MASTER JAPANESE
By MR. and MRS. ORESTE VACCARI
COMPLETE COURSE OF
JAPANESE CONVERSATION-GRAMMAR
The most thorough publication for the study of Japanese. Best Volume for the beginner as well as the advanced student. Used as textbook in schools in Japan and in universities abroad.
A feature of the book is its transliteration with Chinese characters of every Japanese example rendered in English spelling so that the student is gradually familiarized with the appearance of the language as well as with its sound.
9 X 6 inches, 538 Pages—Price, ¥12.00 (In Japan)
SUPPLEMENT 9X6 inches, 300 Pages—Price, ¥6.00 (In Japan)
JAPANESE READERS (in four volumes)
Complete Set (1000 Pages) Yen 22.00 (In Japan) 9X6 inches
THE LATEST
NATIONAL LANGUAGE READERS OF JAPAN
(Book One, Two and Three in One Volume)
520 Page 9 X 6 inches Yen 7.00 (In Japan)
An Easy Method to Learn "KANJI"
COMPLETE SET OF
CHINESE JAPANESE CHARACTERS
Containing 7,000 compound words used in modern Japanese.
Price of the set, in Japan, ¥12.00
ENGLISH-JAPANESE CONVERSATION DICTIONARY
Pocket Size (4 X 6 inches) Page 500 Yen 5.00
DICTIONNAIRE FRANCAIS-JAPONAIS
POUR LA CONVERSATION
550 page. 15 X 11 centimetres—Prix (au Japon) ¥7.00
CORSO COMPLETO DELLA
GRAMMATICA DELLA LINGUA GIAPPONESE
(Edizione Italiana)
22 X 15 cm.—Pag. 600—Yen 15—Su carta di lusso Yen 18
SOLD BY THE PUBLISHER
O. VACCARI, Azabu-ku, Shinryudo-cho 12, TOKYO
AND
MARUZEN CO., LTD. Nihonbashi, Tokyo
KYO BUN KWAN Ginza, Tokyo
MITSUKOSHI LTD. Nihonbashi, Tokyo
YOSHIKAWA BOOKSTORE Bentendori, Yokohama
FRENCH BOOKSTORE Hotel de Pekin, Peking
LIBRAIRIE FRANCAISE Avenue Joffre—Shanghai
LIBRAIRIE G. TAUPIN & Cie Hanoi
ALBERT PORTAIL Saigon
IMPRIMERIE D'EXTREME ORIENT Hanoi

SHONAN TO CREATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Will Be Opened in April Under Direction of Military Administration

Domei

SHONAN, March 19.—Plans had been under way for the establishment of a medical university by the Directorate-General of the Military Administration in Shonan for the ultimate purpose of obtaining necessary personnel for the military administration, and with the permission granted by the Army authorities in the South, progress has been made to the point of opening the school in the latter part of April. The site of a former Chinese hospital will be used as school quarters.

The university will include dentistry and pharmacy courses and curriculums adopted of a five to four year systems. The policy of using the Japanese language in all classes with the exception of the technical courses will be pursued.

Upon finishing their courses, the graduates will be stationed in the various parts of Malai and Sumatra, and will receive their license to practice after two years of practical experience.

Applicants for admission will be limited to male native inhabitants of 16 to 25 years with school standing of graduation from middle schools. However, entrance this year will be limited to scholarship students recommended by the various governors of Malai and Sumatra Provinces and to a part of the students enrolled in the former King Edward Medical University.

The noticeable features about the proposed University is that all students will be exempted from payment of tuition and the dormitory system adopted for the whole student body. Not only in the classes but also at all other hours, the students will receive their medical training as well as learn the Japanese language and at the same time be imbued with the Japanese spirit.

All Schools Active

In keeping with the rapid rehabilitation of Shonan, vigorous activities are being carried out in all elementary and Japanese language schools throughout the city, according to the Asahi.

In one month following the occupation of the city by the Imperial Forces, all elementary schools, constituting an aggregate total of 79, resumed their regular activities. Of the total, 21 specialize in instruction of Chinese as their secondary language, 25 in Malaian, nine in the Indian language, and 24 in English.

With the return of Japanese internees from India, the Shonan Dai Ichi National School, headed by Saburo Sakamoto and designated especially for Japanese children, was reopened with an enrollment of 32.

Of the 20 Japanese language schools in Shonan, those under the direct supervision of the Japanese Military Administration and the Shonan Honganji Temple find the greatest popularity. The large number of applications at the beginning of the school year clearly attests to the eagerness and enthusiasm of the people in learning Japanese.

On April 1, a special program is to be featured at the Shonan Language School. All performances, including 2 children's dramatic show and fencing tournaments, will be conducted in Japanese.

HONGKONG RESOURCES RICH

Tungsten, Molybdenum Abundant in Kowloon Peninsula

Hongkong is to play an important role in the development of heavy industries by yielding abundant tungsten and molybdenum, both indispensable war materials, reports the Asahi.

The mountains in Kowloon Peninsula are still hiding enormous amounts of those minerals in spite of the extensive development during the British reign.

A ropeway, ore dressing plant and others have already been completed. Thanks to the efforts of those experts who were dispatched to that district in July last year, those mines have been proved to store rich resources. Through careful experiments, the production of some thousand tons of tungsten containing 50 per cent lead became possible.

In the face of various obstacles and a shortage of necessary machines, frantic operations in developing mineral resources are now being undertaken.

China Clearing Houses Set

CPS

NANKING, March 18.—A clearing office consisting of 12 Chinese and four Japanese banks will be inaugurated here on April 1 in the premises of the Central Reserve Bank of China. Native banks are denied admission to this organization.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

FUKUDA POINTS WAY TO ATTAIN VICTORY

Ex-Head of Nippon Residents' Body in Shanghai Stresses Amity With China

Shanghai Times

While lauding Japanese residents in the city for their unstinted cooperation with the authorities during the three years of his tenure of office, Chiyosaku Fukuda, resigning President of the Japanese Residents' Corporation, told a representative of The Shanghai Sunday Times in an exclusive interview that he sincerely hoped the local Japanese would continue to manifest the same ardor and unflinching loyalty, in the future working in coordination with the authorities for the final and successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia.

"Till Asia is made free for the Asiatics, every Japanese must work conscientiously and be ready to render any assistance for which he may be called upon. With such complete cooperation, victory is assured," Mr. Fukuda stated.

During the interview, Mr. Fukuda declared that "the strength of Japan can be increased a thousand times, if this spirit is carried on in accordance with the ideals of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. We must also assist our friends, the Chinese, in their difficulties and face all hardships together, so that once all the barriers have been surmounted, we may live together in an unprecedented era of goodwill, love and amity. Until this is realized there is much work to be done."

Emphasizing that during his three years as president there had been many improvements registered among Japanese schools and hospitals here, Mr. Fukuda revealed that several schools had been established recently. He also pointed out that the Japanese Residents' Corporation had administered to the needs of some indigent Japanese. "This is all in line with our work and we are glad that we are able to help those in distress," the President disclosed.

Speaking on educational problems in the Japanese schools here, Mr. Fukuda stated that although the Japanese schools are independent organizations, the Board contemplated fostering the ideals promulgated by T. Ueno, Superintendent of Education of the S.M.C., by having mutual exchange of visits between teachers and students of Municipal and Japanese schools.

Neighborhood Groups Vital to New P.I. In Getting Freedom, Declares Vargas

Manila Tribune

Greeting the convention of the Bagumpanahon district and neighborhood associations at the Manila Opera House, Chairman Jorge B. Vargas of the Executive Commission congratulated the presidents, leaders and members of the different groups for their manifest interest in the importance and value of their respective organizations in the task of building the New Philippines.

Judging by their enthusiastic response at the meeting the crowd of 10,000 Bagumpanahon residents that jammed the Opera House left no doubt as to their faith in the role of united and cooperative efforts in the reconstruction of the country.

Vargas' Message

Chairman Vargas' message to the convention was read by Director of Employment Emiliano T. Tirona, a member of a neighborhood association in Begumpanahon district.

In his message, Chairman Vargas declared that district and neighborhood groups constitute a potent factor in insuring the safety of the life of the people through self-protection on the basis of joint responsibility and through the maintenance of peace and order by cooperative effort.

"Upon the success of the district and neighborhood associations throughout the land will depend to a great extent the success of our national aim of making the New Philippines worthy of the honor of independence in the shortest possible time and of membership in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere under the guidance of the Great Japanese Empire," Chairman Vargas asserted.

A message from Commissioner Jose P. Laurel of the Department of the Interior, was also read at the meeting by Jose de los Reyes, Director of the Bureau of Constabulary.

Mayor Leon G. Guinto and Assistant Mayor Jose Figueras were the principal speakers.

Urging those present to practise the age-old neighborly virtues Mayor Guinto stressed that by such practice the true spirit and character of the Filipino nation may be reflected.

He said the Filipino is by nature, peaceful and law-abiding, friendly, helpful and kind to his neighbors, virtues that the present organization of district and neighborhood associations are endeavoring to revive in the citizens of the New Philippines.

Mayor Guinto greatly impressed the crowd when, demonstrating with the aid of a world map, he applied the aims and objectives of the neighborhood group plan to the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

He said that God has divided the world into natural spheres in such a manner that the people of each may live in peace and contentment. Thus, he said, European nations have their blocs, the Americans the Americas, the Africans their Continent, etc.

Accordingly, the people of East Asia have their own sphere which is now being established with Japan as the leading power. Under such a scheme, he explained, the different East Asian nations may live in interdependence or neighborliness while at the same time being politically independent. "The Philippines is ordained to depend for help on other East Asia nations or perish," according to him.

Independence Pledge

Assistant Mayor Figueras laid particular emphasis on the promise of independence by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo contrasting it with former assurances of political freedom under the American regime.

He likened American promises of independence to a flying kite which the manipulator can always lower or raise in the sky according to the whim or need of the moment and by simply pulling the string.

He said there is no doubt whatsoever about the sincerity of the word of a Japanese samurai now offering the Filipinos their liberty.

CHINA NOT PLANNING TO ISSUE WAR BONDS

Other Plans Made by Nanking to Bolster Finance, Says Minister Chou

Shanghai Mercury

Stressing that the National Government of China has no intention of issuing bonds to bolster the nation's wartime financial structure Chou Fu-hai, Finance Minister and concurrently President of the Central Reserve Bank of China, declared in a press interview that every effort will be made to increase the production of commodities as a sound domestic economic structure will mean the consolidation of China's finance.

Minister Chou further pointed out that as it will be some time before the increase of commodity production is realized the Government, in the meantime, will depend on various taxations for its increase in revenue.

He disclosed that the Government is at present contemplating several steps in order to increase its revenue, such as, (1) increase in general taxes; (2) acceleration of the movement of commodities, for example, the distribution of salt; and (3) levy of income taxes.

Speaking on the Central Reserve Bank of China and its monetary circulation, the Finance Minister said that the value of the C.R.B. note will be maintained in the future as both the Chinese and Japanese authorities are in full agreement and cooperation for the maintainence of its value. He added that the National Government will not permit the establishment of any new banking institutions in the Shanghai area, but will make exceptions in case of other places if found to be necessary.

Closer relations are now existing between the Central Reserve Bank and the Joint Reserve Board of the Shanghai Chinese Banker's Association, Mr. Chou s[illegible]ed, and added that during the tw[illegible]dd years of its existence, the Bank has recorded more business than at first expected, thanks to Japanese assistance.

The two aims of the Bank, its recognition as a note-issuing institute and its function as a medium of cooperation between Japan and China are now being realized. The first aim has been accomplished with the successful abolition of Chungking notes in territories under the National Government, the Bank President asserted.

In regard to the second mission Mr. Chou said, the Bank intends to be of valuable service to Japan in the future.

Music Notes

Artistic folksongs of Japan, Germany, Italy and Spain will be introduced at a concert by Miss Futaba Takayanagi, soprano, in her second vocal recital at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 7 p.m. today, with the assistance of Miss Haruko Fujita, piano, and the Nippon Chorus Society.

For the second periodical concert of Japanese musicians distinguished for particular artistic and personal merit, which will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6:30 p.m. on Wednesday, under the joint auspices of the Japan Musical Culture Association and the Mainichi Shimbun, the following artists have been selected: Takashi Kurata, cello; Miss Sadako Sasaki, mezzo-soprano; Miss Yoshiko Kuroda, piano; Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto; Yoshihiro Oku, flute, and the Tokyo String Quartet composed of Moritsuna Kuroyanagi, first violin, Toyotsugu Terada, second violin, Hideo Tanaka, viola, and Tsunesada Tachibana, cello. The program includes Boccherini's Adagio and Allegro and Beethoven's Variations on a Theme by Mozart, for cello; songs by Ichiji Tanaka, Koscak Yamada, and Richard Strauss, for mezzo-soprano; Beethoven's Piano Sonata, "Les Adieux"; songs by Shukichi Mitsukuri, Hugo Wolf and an air from Saint-Saens' opera, "Samson and Delilah," for alto; Sonata for Flute and Piano, by Komei Abe, and Brahms' Quintet in F minor, for Piano and String Quartet. Assisting artists will be Miss Kiyo Ishii, Miss Yasuko Tani, Miss Yasuko Okazaki, Miss Haruko Fujita, and Motonari Iguchi, pianists.

Opera selections from Mozart's "The Magic Flute," Cimarosa's 'Il Matrimonio Segreto," and Goldmark's "Die Koenigin von Saba" will be rendered by a solo and chorus ensemble of female voices under the baton of Yoshitaka Sakamoto, in a concert by the Alumni Association of the Musashino Music School at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 6:30 p.m. Thursday, March 25.

Stepping in for Kazuo Yamada, who had been confined to the Keio University Hospital recently, Hisatada Otaka will conduct the Second Symphony Concert by the Greater East Asia Symphony Orchestra at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m. Thursday, March 25. Also the program has undergone some changes and will consist of Beethoven's Sixth Symphony (Pastorale), Schubert's "Duetsche Taenze," Smetana's "The Moldau," and Johann Strauss "Blue Danube" Waltz.

With an all-Bach program containing the Piano (Clavichord) Concerto in D minor, the Cello and Piano Sonata in G major, and the Fifth Brandenbourg Concerto in D major, the newly established Tokyo-Kammermusik-Vereinigung (Tokyo Chamber Music Association) will present the first of a cycle of four concerts at the Sangyo Kaikan, from 7 p.m. Thursday, March 25. The following artists will appear in the concerts: Mr. Eta Harich-Schneider, piano and clavichord; Shozo Suzuki, flute; Akeo Watanabe and Shuntatsu Kono, violin; Miss Kimiyo Matsuura, viola; Hideo Saito and Fumio Suzuki, cello.

Miss Hisako Tsuji, violin, and Leo Sirota, piano, are featured as the soloists of the Fifth Periodical Masterworks Appreciation Concert at the Hibiya Public Hall, which will be given from 7 p.m. Saturday, March 27, as a Sonata Evening with the following program: A major Sonata Opus 100, by Brahms; A major Sonata Opus 13, by Faure, and Sonata Opus 47 (Kreutzer-Sonata), by Beethoven.

A new series of "Tokyo Music Study Recitals" will be inauguratated at the Nihon Seinenkan from 6:30 p.m. Sunday, March 28, with performances of Mozart's Piano Concerto in D minor; Toroku Takagi's "Tango Fantasia," and Saint-Saens' "L'Afrique," by Miss Kyo Ishii, piano, and the Tokyo Young Peoples Orchestra conducted by Toroku Takagi.

"Otome Iyemochi," a new Japanese opera composed by Urando Watanabe will be given its first performance at the Kabuki Theater, 1 and 6 p.m., Sunday, March 28, by the Nippon Chorus Society and the Greater East Asia Symphony Orchestra, under the composer's musical direction, with costumes and stage designed by Kisaku Ito.

Professor Leonid Kreutzer of the Tokyo Academy of Music will present his sixth periodical piano recital of the season at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m. Monday, March 29, playing Brahms' Rhapsody in E flat major, Variations and Fugue on a Handel Theme, and Waltzes, Opus 39; Grieg's Ballade; Scriabine's Deux Poemes; Opus 23; Liszt's Mephisto Waltz, and Chopin's Twelve Etudes, Opus 25.

Another attempt to free the light music of Japan from Western influences is being undertaken by Osuke Ito and Tadao Takahashi, well-known light music composers and performers, who will offer their new compositions of "genuine Japanese light music" at the Sangyo Kaikan from 7 p.m. Monday, March 29, with the assistance of Miss Tamae Toyoshima and Miss Kanako Kami, sopranos, Akira Yoshino, violin, Hirohisa Masuo, piano, and several others.

Under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock, the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra will undertake its third concert tour of the season to Osaka, giving a total of six performances of Beethoven's Ninth (Choral) Symphony at the Osaka Kaikan from Thursday, March 25, to Sunday, March 28, 6:30 p.m. daily, with matinee performances at 2:30 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. Participating in the concerts, the total proceeds of which will be dedicated to the funds for the construction of new ships for the Imperial Navy, are a vocal quartet consisting of Miss Fumiko Fujita, soprano, Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto, Tamotsu Kinoshita, tenor, and Keikichi Yatabe, barytone, with the chorus of the Kunitachi Music School of Tokyo. The tour is sponsored by the Welfare Service Association of the Osaka Asahi Shimbun.

New works of contemporary Japanese music, including Piano Fugue, by Junin Murayama; Songs, by Eiji Sasaki; Piano Sonata, by Masayoshi Morita; Violin and Piano Sonata, by Toshie Sekihara; "Trees", a Piano Tone Poem, by Eiji Sasaki; Five Songs to Tanka Poems, by Shiro Fukai; and Flute and Piano Sonata, by Toru Shibuya, will be introduced in a concert sponsored jointly by the Kunitachi Composers Study Association and the Japan Musical Culture Association, at the Sangyo Kaikan, from 6:30 p.m. Thursday, April 1. Performances will be given by Masao Amaji, Koji Taku, Miss Yoshiko Murai, and Miss Haruko Fujita, pianists; Miss Takiko Omura, violin; Masao Yoshida, flute, and Miss Miho Nagato, soprano.

Another concert of new Japanese works, all composed by Taminosuke Matsumoto, is scheduled at the Gunjin Kaikan for Friday, April 2, from 6 p.m., with performances of piano, violin, vocal solo and choral compositions. Takeo Ito, barytone; the Sakuramachi Chorus, and several others will perform at the concert.

The 29th Welfare Culture Concert sponsored by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin, which had been scheduled for Saturday, March 27, has been postponed on account of the air raid maneuvers and will be held at the Kyoritsu Hall from 5:30 p.m. Friday, April 2. Performances will be given by So-shun Ri, tenor; Miss Sonoko Tanaka, piano; Miss Umeka Kuwabara, mezzo-soprano; Miss Mamiko Sugiura, soprano; Miss Sakae Kitazawa, soprano; Miss Tatiana Koslovskaya, piano; Yoshio Ishiwara, barytone, and Miss Nadieda Koslovskaya, piano.

KOBE AND YOKOHAMA TO VIE IN HANDBALL

Teams Will Meet for First Time—Speculation Rife Regarding Outcome

A Handball inter-port between the Kobe Regatta and Athletic Club and the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club will be played on the Negishi field in Yokohama from 2:30 sharp Sunday afternoon. This will be the first time the two teams will meet and speculations runs rife as to the probable winner. The Yokohama players led by Captain Harriss have completed a successful season and are considered by many to hold a very slight edge in the encounter. The Kobe side, captained by Fink, is not as strong as the team that defeated the Yokohama Germans last season but they nevertheless have a fast team and a hard fought game is expected to result. The salient point in the Yokohama team's strength lies in their forwards who are backed up with a powerful intermediate line. The two Bernstein brothers, Speringer, Planas and Captain Harriss who constitute the forward line are expected to give the Kansai handballers plenty to worry about. The intermediate line consisting of Solf and Agajan in the wing half positions and Otto Schmidt at center are rated by many as one of the best halfback lines seen in recent years. Yokohama also possesses a pair of reliable backs in Fachtmann and Handge the last named player being probably the most experienced man on the team. With the brilliant Mosaner available in goal Yokohama presents a powerful defense. The Kobe attack will no doubt be led by Captain Fink and Brueggemann both fast players while Zenger and Mattern are considered the pick of the halves. In the full-back positions Wahlers and Buettinghaus will form the Kobe combination. The first name player is well known in handball circles as a hard-working player who is expected to make things difficult for the Yokohama forwards. In Rodriguez, Kobe possesses an outstanding goal-tender who distinguished himself in the last Inter-port. On summing up Yokohama holds a slight edge but the team that receives the breaks will probably as emerge winner.

The teams are:

Y.C. and A.C.: Mosaner, M. V. Fachtmann, F. H. Handge, G. Soff, O. Schmidt, G. Agajan, F. Harriss (captain), J. Planas, A. Bernstein, R. Bernstein, Speringer.

K.R. and A.C.: Messrs Rodriguez, Wahlers, Buettinghaus, Mattern, Zenger, O. Baer, O. Jungers, Brueggemann, Fink (captain), Renault and Schmidt.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES TO GET QUOTA OF POPULAR BOOKS

Best Sellers to Be Distributed By Association; Other Worthy Selections to Be Made

In view of the great demand for good books, public libraries throughout Japan will receive a regular quota of best sellers through the efforts of the Nippon Public Library Association, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

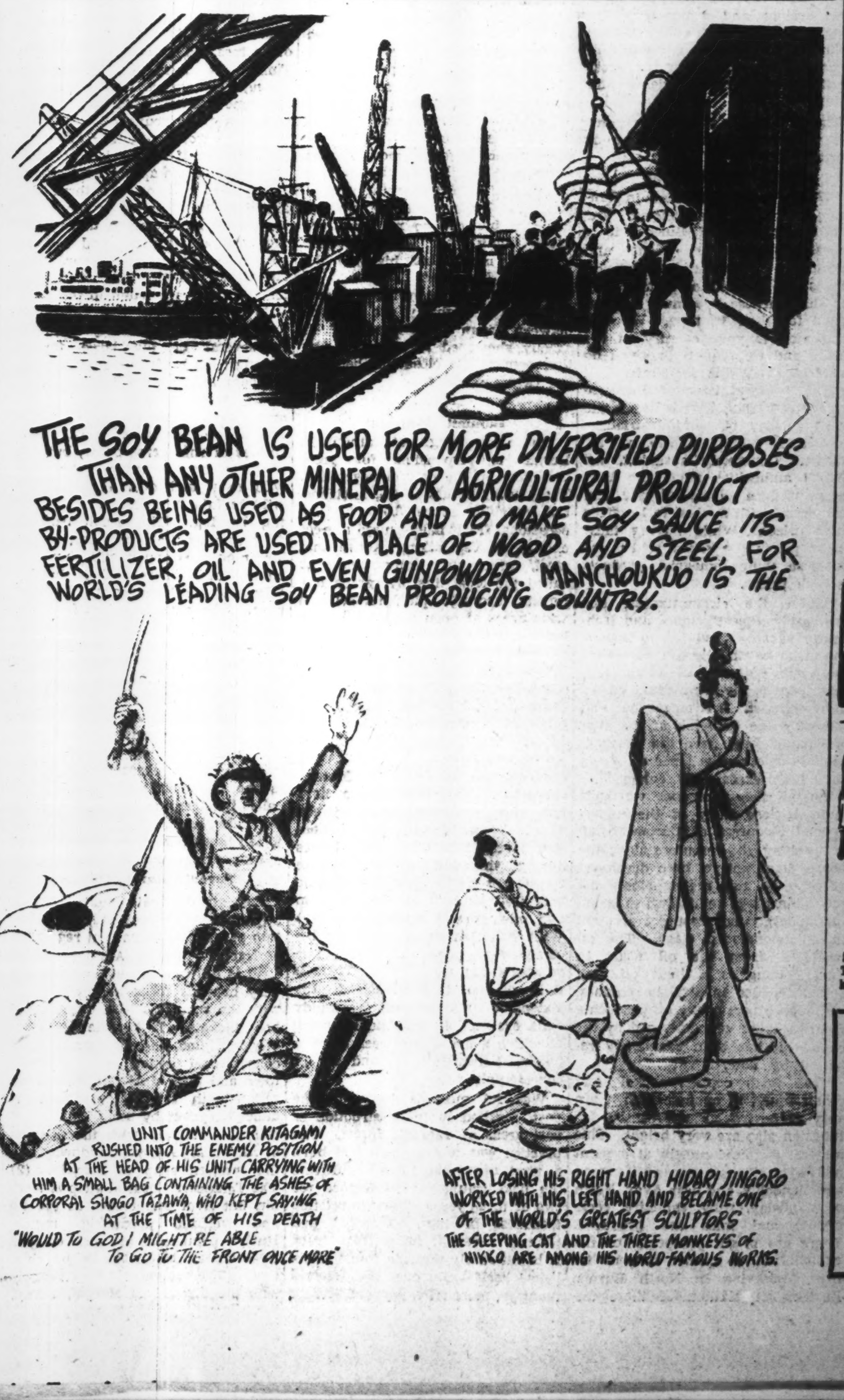
The plan was initiated toward the end of last year after consultations among the Education Ministry, the Board of Information, the Publishers Association, the Nippon Distribution Association and the Nippon Public Library Association.

Books of interest to national school children, middle or higher school students and books on science will be put on the distribution list from April. The selections will be made by a special committee, including Government officials and librarians.

Kansai Notes

Marking the 50th anniversary of the installation of telephones in Kobe, an impressive celebration was held by the Kobe Central Telephone Office at the Kobe Chamber of Commerce and Industry Hall last Thursday. Letters of commendation were presented to those in long service, while messages of congratulation from the Governor of Hyogo Prefecture, the Mayor of Kobe and others were read.

STRANGER THAN FICTION



Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax.

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

ACCOUNTANT. Japanese, age 33, well versed in trade routine, open for any capacity. Box 486. Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

UNFURNISHED small foreign house, one story, 5 rooms, bath, kitchen, gas heating, in Akasaka, rent ¥100, with servant attached ¥100, wanted to be exchanged for bigger house with garden in Kojimachi or Akasaka, rent not more than ¥200. Reply Box 485, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy or Rent

SMALL motor car, preferably Baby Ford, wanted to buy or rent. Reply Box 482, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172 Motomachi 4-chome Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Instruction Wanted

GERMAN Wants English conversational lessons, several times weekly from well-educated Nisei. Apply Box 484, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

FRENCH conversational lessons given at teacher's home. Will call by appointment. Speaks Japanese. Jeanne Shigeno, 6-no-5, 4-chome, Kudan, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3, Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. THEA TEZUKA, internal, children's diseases. 61 Rydo-cho, Azabu, Tokyo, Tel. 48-3268. In Yokohama: Tuesdays and Fridays, 7 Nihon-odori, Tel. 2-2540.

General

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects, please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 3 Banchi 3-chome Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1988. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

EUROPEAN JAPANESE CHINESE CUISINE
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
上海 アスターハウスホテル
17 WHAMPOO RD. SHANGHAI
T. FUKAMI Mgr.

Catalogue on Request

Distributors of Empress Beds
NIPPON BED CO., LTD.
1 Kyobashi 3-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Kyobashi (56) 6031, 6309, near Katakura Bldg., Kyobashi tramcar crossing.

SUSPENDERS
Y. OMIYA & Co.
Imperial Hotel Arcade
TOKYO
Tel Ginza 3964
SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, COLLARS, NECKTIES, and GENERAL DRY GOODS.

TO ENFORCE IN PART NEW EXCHANGE LAW

Securities Exchange Ruling Will Stabilize Prices—Summary Of Act Is Given

Based on the decision reached at the Cabinet meeting of Friday, the Government has decided to enforce part of the Securities Exchange Law beginning March 25. In this connection, the Government is also expected to promulgate the Securities Exchange Law Enforcement Regulations to take effect simultaneously. The following is an interpretation of the Securities Exchange Law published in a recent issue of the Diamond.

The Securities Exchange Law is intended for the stabilization and adjustment of the prices of securities as well as for the facilitation of their smooth circulation, which is essential for the maintenance of order in the economic activities of the country, proper mobilization of funds, timely supply of funds for productive power expansion, and protection and encouragement of national savings, says the Diamond.

The present Securities Exchange Law was promulgated for the first time in 1893. Miscellaneous revisions have been introduced into the law several times since. The principal part of the law, however, has undergone no change leaving enough room for excessive speculation which is a major cause of big fluctuations on the market. This is the reason why the Government found it necessary to introduce fundamental revisions into the law in order to adapt the organ to the requirements of wartime Japan.

Of 114 Articles

The new Exchange Law consists of 114 articles, and some of the Government's duties relative to the control of the Securities Exchange are defined in other Imperial Ordinances and Government orders. The gist of the new Exchange Law, however, may be summarized as follows:—

1. The Securities Exchange shall be organized as a special corporation, partaking, in a great measure, of the nature of a public organization.

2. The Securities Exchange shall be capitalized at ¥200,000,000, including the government's investment up to ¥50,000,000.

3. Necessary regulations shall be enacted relative to the appointment and dismissal of the officials and employes of the Securities Exchange.

4. The Securities Exchange shall be responsible for the management of the exchange, for the transactions of all negotiable papers, including the acceptance and sales of securities and the handling of the subscriptions therefor.

5. The Securities Exchange shall be authorized to make special sales and purchases of securities for the stabilization of their prices.

Licensed Brokers Permitted

6. None but the licensed brokers shall be permitted to deal in the securities on the exchange.

7. The licensed brokers are selected from among joint stock companies capitalized at an amount larger than that to be specified by the Government.

8. The power of the Government and the Securities Exchange over the control of brokers shall be strengthened through the adjustment of the system of business, accounting, and management of each licensed broker.

9. The purchases and sales of securities on the Exchange are divided into spot deliveries and futures. The details as to the methods of transactions are to be decided upon after consulting the Securities Transaction Commission.

10. The Securities Exchange shall be responsible for any losses caused to different parties due to the failure of any licensed broker in executing his duties.

11. The Government assures an annual dividend of 5 per cent for the securities invested by the civilian parties. The highest annual dividend is fixed at 6 per cent. A substantial portion of the surplus profit, if any, shall be delivered to the Government.

Exchange to Get Power

12. Part of the Government's authority relative to the handling of the securities shall be given over to the Securities Exchange.

13. The present Securities Exchange shall be merged into the new Securities Exchange, which shall succeed to all the rights and duties of the former.

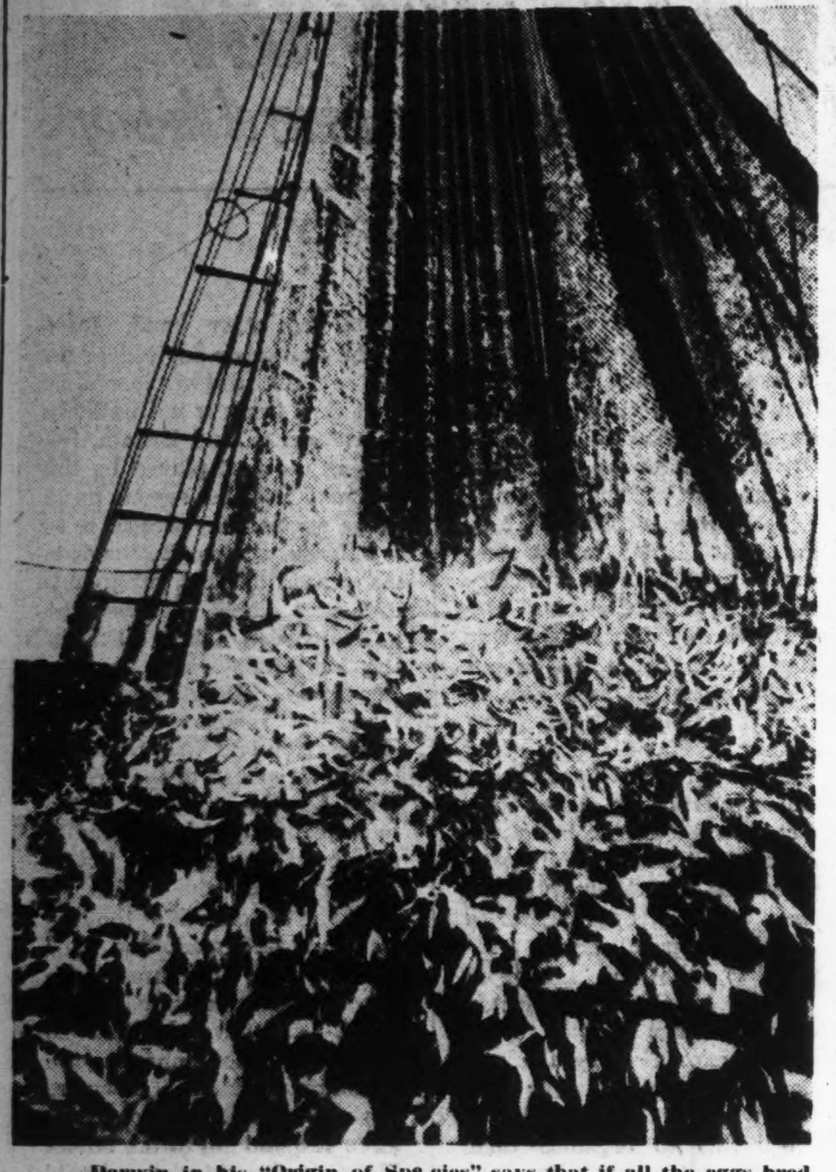
14. The rate of exchange between the shares of the new Securities Exchange and the shares of the present Stock Exchange shall be decided on after a careful study by the Capital Valuation Committee for the Exchange.

15. As a transitory measure, the present stock brokers shall be authorized to carry on their business for three years to come.

The purchases and sales of securities on the account of brokers themselves, though not prohibited, shall be considerably restricted in order to prevent the undesirable effects of such dealings. Meanwhile, the capitals required of brokers to qualify them for activities under the new system are fixed at ¥1,000,000, ¥500,000 and ¥200,000 in accordance with the local conditions.

Spot dealers in stocks shall be authorized to continue their activities as agents of brokers.

Cast Up From the Deep



Darwin in his "Origin of Species" says that if all the eggs bred by fish in the oceans are allowed to live and grow, all the waters of the earth would be turned in to solid masses of fish. One can well believe it when one watches a scene like the one above. A Japanese fishing craft at work.

URBAN CREDIT BODIES TO PLAY BIGGER ROLE

Will Help Economic Activities of Masses Through Extension Of Necessary Aids

The urban district credit associations are expected to play a more important role than heretofore in absorbing national bonds and dividends as well as in encouraging national savings, besides in helping the masses of the people in their economic activities through the extension of pecuniary aids where such aids are urgently needed. The associations are expected to start their activities along the new policy following the enforcement of the regulations defining the duties of the association under the extraordinary situation in which Japan stands at present, says the Nippon Sangyo.

The credit associations, in accordance with the new policy, are expected to undertake the duties of agents for the Commercial and Industrial Central Bank, in addition to their present duties as agents of the people's bank. In order to execute the increasing duties, the credit associations are expected to carry out the amalgamation of small associations, since this is essential for the improvement of activities along various lines of business as follows:

1. The associations have invested over 50 per cent of their capitals in securities up to the present. In order to increase the national savings in their possession, the associations are considering the creation of a new kind of deposit.

2. There are at present 280 urban district credit associations, and 500 quasi-urban district associations. In order to facilitate the activities of the credit associations under the new system, the number of those associations shall be reduced to about one half the present number, and each city of medium size shall have only one credit association, while large cities shall have one association in each ward.

3. The urban district credit associations under the new system shall be placed under the supervision of the Industrial Associations' Central Bank.

China Collects Taxes

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, March 19.—The Taxation Administration of the Ministry of Finance has issued orders to all subordinate organizations to collect the wine and aerated water taxes, which have been included in the consolidated tax at the factories.

Bill Clearings

March 20
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	230.094	122.622
Balance	31.504	17.671

TRADERS ARE WARY ON WEEKEND MART

Miscellaneous Advance in Spots Section; Long Terms Easier

The Tokyo Stock Exchange saw an irregular movement of prices due principally to the pre-holiday wariness on the part of traders, and a few industrials in the long-term section turned a shade easier in contrast to the signal gains scored by the miscellaneous on the spot market.

In the long-term section, Japan Sand Iron slipped ¥1.10, while Toa Tobacco and Mitsubishi Electric Machinery fractionally softened.

The short-term section was comparatively quiet, and the bourse issued closed at ¥87.50.

The spot market was continuously firm. Tokuyama Soda sharply surged up ¥3.00 at one bound, and Hodogaya Chemical Industrial jumped up ¥2.50, Riken Optical Industrial and its new ¥2.00 each.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	—Delivery— Mar.	Apr.	May
First Section			
Kanebo Spinning (50)	128.1	—	125.9
Nisshin Spinning (50)	85.1	85.9	86.3
Teikoku Rayon (50)	—	—	83.0
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	—	—	71.0
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	101.4	—	102.0
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	77.9	78.1	67.1
Showa Elec Ind (50)	84.2	84.3	84.0
Japan Nitrogen (50)	72.3	—	73.3
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	93.3	93.4	93.0
O. S. K. (50)	84.0	—	84.7
Nissan Steamship (50)	—	—	67.5
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	86.0	—	86.0
Ishihara Ind (50)	66.0	66.7	66.2
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	112.8	113.8	114.6
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	142.7	142.3	141.2
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	65.4	65.3	65.1
Asahi Glass (50)	95.8	95.5	94.3
Toa Tobacco (50)	101.5	101.9	102.7
Manchou Tobacco (50)	93.5	93.9	93.5

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	88.2	8.2	7.1	87.5
N. Y. K., new	78.6	8.8	8.6	78.8
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	95.2	5.3	5.1	95.1
Kanebo Spin. new	75.3	5.3	5.0	75.2
Teikoku Rayon, new	71.2	1.2	0.8	70.9
Hitachi Iron Works	92.8	2.8	2.7	92.8
Osaka Exch. new	43.7	3.7	3.6	43.6
Japan Oil	68.5	8.9	8.5	68.9
Japan Steel Tube	73.3	3.4	3.3	73.4
S. M. R.	75.1	5.2	5.1	75.2
N. Y. K., old	92.9	2.9	2.8	92.8
Hokkaido Coal	73.4	3.4	3.3	73.3
Kanebo Spin. old	128.0	8.0	7.9	127.9
Toyo Rayon, new	58.0	8.0	7.9	57.9
Kokura Iron Works	54.4	4.4	4.3	54.3
Japan Beer, new	46.3	6.3	6.3	46.3
Japan Sugar, new	65.7	5.7	5.2	65.2
Ensuiko Sugar	64.0	4.0	4.0	64.0
Japan Mining	61.7	1.7	1.1	61.1
Manchou Heavy Ind.	62.2	2.2	2.0	62.1

Lin Exhorts Indians

C.P.S.

NANKING, March 19—"Since China has suffered as much as India in the hands of Britain, the Indians should present a united front toward British Imperialism," declared Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity, in a speech at the "Aid-India" mass rally held here recently at the National Assembly Hall.

BURMESE INDUSTRIES HAVE BRIGHT FUTURE

Freed From British Exploitation Country Will Solidify Its Economic Machinery

Burma is a treasure house lying within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, for, the country abounds in resources of staple products, including rice, cotton, teak and petroleum. It is a pity, howeyer that these resources should have been subjected to the unreserved exploitation of the British colonists during the many years the Burmese people were oppressed under British rule.

With their complete emancipation from the British yoke realized now that the British elements have been ousted from their territory, there is every reason for the Burmese people to rejoice over the ever-increasingly hopeful future that they are now facing. Simultaneously they are expected to concentrate their efforts on solidifying and strengthening their economic machinery on the strength of the abundant resources of staple products on their own soil.

Reviewing the pre-war economic conditions and the present-day situation of the Burmese industries connected with the staple products in which Burma abounds, an article in the Asahi affirms that Burma's cooperation with our country will go a long way toward demonstrating the perfect solidarity and strength of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, saying in effect as follows:

Pre-War Conditions

"Prior to the current War of Greater East Asia, economic conditions in Burma were generally swayed by British-owned India. Taking its foreign trade into consideration, Burma shipped abroad during 1940 as much as 241,000,000 rupees worth of rice, 120,000,000 rupees worth of petroleum and 31,000,000 rupees worth of teak, the majority of these commodities finding their way into India. Against the annual total export business of Burma amounting to 550,000,000 rupees, imports into the country annually averaged 250,000,000 rupees or about half the total volume of exports. The large difference between the two serves to corroborate the exploitation of Burmese products by the British interests.

"Burma had been laboring under the heavy onerous burden of a monetary loan it owed to India amounting to 510,000,000 rupees or about five times as much as the annual revenue of the whole country. In the absence of any reserves among the industrialists of the country, Burmese industries were practically dominated by European capitalists, the consequence being that the farming community, which comprises about 90 per cent of the total population, was driven to an extremely wretched state of living. This represents another phase of the British oppression of the Burmese people at large.

Rice Market Slump

"To make the matter worse for the Burmese, there occurred a terrible slump on the rice market in Burma some years ago. The result was that the wealth of Burma was freely sucked by the Chettiyars and many Burmese landowners had to surrender their property to these financiers living outside their own soil. It is really the heavy burden of monetary loans shouldered by Burmese farmers and the absence of landowners on their own soil that constitute a serious problem taxing the ingenuity of the intelligentsia of Burma.

"Speaking of the cotton growing industries in Burma, it is worthy of attention that the annual production of raw cotton hardly exceeds 300,000 piculs despite the fact that there are vast stretches of arable land in the country. A considerable increase in its production is feasible within a few years if only the growers are properly coached in cotton farming. The poor cultivation hitherto was due to the restrictive measures enforced by the British authorities to protect their own interests.

"The selfishness of the British authorities is not confined to the cotton farming industries. The truth is that their arbitrary hands were extended to the salt-producing and fishing industries along the delta regions. On top of it they went the length of forcing the Burmese to concentrate their efforts on rice cultivation.

Traffic Facilities Restored

"With regard to the transportation facilities in Burma, the Anglo-American forces deliberately sank as many as 1,000 vessels along the upper reaches of the Irrawaddy River before they were routed by the Japanese Forces. It appears, therefore, that navigation on the Irrawaddy was subsequently handicapped to some extent. Thanks, however, to the energetic labor of our engineers, the railway lines all over the country, aggregating 3,300 kilometers, have been restored to perfect order.

"On the other hand, the Japanese Military Administration is now urging the parties concerned to salvage sunken vessels and to build a large fleet of wooden vessels by availing themselves of the abundant supplies of teak. Added to these efforts on the part of the Japanese authorities are the increasing facilities of navigation between this country and the various areas in the southern regions as well as in Japan Proper.

"As things stand, there is a bright future in sight for the speedy development of the Burmese industries which will doubtless play a signal part in the successful prosecution of the current War of Greater East Asia."

AGRICULTURE IN MINDANAO

Island Eminently Suited for Agriculture on Account Of Abundance of Rivers, Lakes Which Offer Excellent Irrigation Facilities

Bukidnon state is mountainous as the word Bukidnon implies, but it has about 600,000 hectares of arable land, of which only 36,000 hectares in the northern part abutting on Misamis state is under crop, the remaining 540,000 hectares being left an uncultivated state. The territory, however, promises a bright future as grazing grounds. The Del Monte Company of America was operating large pineapple plantations and canning factories there.

As above described, Mr. Miyoshi goes on to say in the magazine the Study of South Seas Economy, on account of its abundance in rivers and lakes, which give the island good water facilities, Mindanao is certainly excellently adapted for agricultural pursuits. However, the native inhabitants have remained quite impervious to Western civilization and still at present are leading a primitive life, some of them believing in Mohammedanism and the others devoting themselves to nature worship, similarly as they had been prior to the occupation of the island by Spain. They have no intention to gain money by means of production, much less to amass their wealth by export trade. Consequently, the population is small and funds are scarce. There is a great difference between the population of Luzon and that of Mindanao as shown below:

	Area (Sq. km.)	Population (1939)
Luzon	105.899	6.800.000
Mindanao	95.316	1.980.560

With such a small population it is hardly possible to complete the development of the entire island. There is, of course, no knowing how long the War of Greater East Asia will continue, but in the meantime it is essential that more than one million of our people cross over there as agricultural settlers and build up a firm foundation for themselves, thereby contributing to the establishment of permanent peace in East Asia.

Plans to Send Jews

Franklin D. Roosevelt, driven to the end of his tether as to the disposal of the Jews who had been expelled from Germany, hit on a plan of emigrating 10,000 of them to Mindanao by prevailing on ex-President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines. If the restriction of immigration had been enforced as originally intended and the Japanese immigrants had been shut out of the Philippines, the Jews would have gone over to Mindanao in large numbers and the whole regions would have been subjected to their avaricious exploitation, creating a second India in that part of the world. And the Filipinos would have continued to grow only those agricultural products the market for which they had to depend on Europe and America, for the sole purpose of making money at the sacrifice of their own freedom and liberty.

Living though they were in a country whose basis of existence is agriculture, the Filipinos were satisfied with importing about 100,000 tons of rice every year and took pride in smoking American tobacco rather than their own country's.

Production for Own Sake

However, due to the complete suspension of export of sugar, tobacco, copra, Manila hemp, etc., the Filipinos have given up their economic reliance on America and Europe, and the Philippine agriculture now enjoys the advantage of producing only those lines of products which can be digested within the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere and in quantities required at home.

The larger portion of the total population of 2,000,000 inhabiting Mindanao are either Mohammedans or heretics devoted to natural worship, and the number of protestants who are influenced by American culture is very small. The Indonesian races composed of Bukidnons, Manubos, Subanus, Mandayas, Bilaans, Tirurais, Tagakaolos and Kulamans, as well as Atas and Mamanuas belonging to the Negrito race and Maguindanaos and Lanaos belonging to the Malayan race have their own native religions and are indigenous to Mindanao. They hold Japan in the highest esteem and are very grateful that they have been liberated from American fetters and that the Japanese Forces have subjugated the Americans and those Filipinos who are Christians.

Accommodation for Many

If the War of Greater East Asia had not broken out, they would have been subjected to all sorts of maltreatment and made to work like so many horses under the pressure of foreign influence. Therefore, if the Japanese people, who belong to the same Oriental race and the Asiatic race as they, go over to Mindanao and engage in plantation enterprises or agriculture, there is no doubt at all but that all the native inhabitants in the south will be glad to cooperate with them from the bottom of their hearts.

It is not numerically sufficient even if 1,000,000 of our countrymen go over to Mindanao to follow agricultural pursuits. At present it is estimated that by cultivating 2,000,000 hectares of land, rice crops enough to sustain far more than 10,000,000 Filipinos can be secured. At this proportion, 5,700,000 hectares of arable land in Mindanao is amply sufficient economically to accommodate 40,000,000 men.

"The great Mindanao is waiting for our arrival. Let us launch a powerful movement for mass emigration now, so that by the time the War of Greater East Asia is finally brought to a victorious end we will have established an unshakable foundation for our future activities," concludes the article.

RURAL CONTRIBUTION TO SAVINGS DRIVE BIG

Agrarian Communities Steadily Increase Deposits With Credit Associations

Savings among the rural communities, which are playing an important part in the national movement to save ¥23,000,000,000 by the end of the present fiscal year, have shown a rapid increase since the beginning of this month when they started "the savings increase period" ending March 20, and according to information received so far, the total amount of savings by those communities during the twelve months end March is expected to reach ¥1,750,000,000, says the Nippon Sangyo.

The amount of increase in savings achieved by the end of January last was about ¥1,320,000,000, while a further increase to be realized in the two following months is expected to reach about ¥430,000,000. Thus, the total amount of savings in the rural communities will reach ¥6,000,000,000 even if the amount of deposits with the rural district credit associations only is taken into account.

Meanwhile, the amount of deposits with the urban district credit association will reach about ¥1,400,000,000 by the end of the present fiscal year, bringing, the grand total to some ¥7,400,000,000. The following shows the state of increase in the deposits with those credit associations since the outbreak of the China Affair:

(1) Savings with the Rural District Credit Associations
(Unit—¥1,000)

June, 1937	1,332,188
Dec., 1937	1,447,406
Dec., 1938	1,820,241
Dec., 1939	2,524,626
Dec., 1940	3,549,568
Dec., 1941	4,205,340
Sept., 1942	5,222,166

(2) Savings with the Urban District Credit Associations
(Unit—¥1,000)

June, 1937	259,975
Dec., 1937	278,640
Dec., 1938	359,652
Dec., 1939	490,471
Dec., 1940	661,465
Dec., 1941	869,325
Dec., 1942	1,199,928

Huang Given New Post

C.P.S.

SOOCHOW, March 19.—The Political Affairs Department of Kiangsu Province will shortly be inaugurated with Huang Ching-chai to be appointed as director.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. With Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	87.50	— 0.60
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	78.80	+ 0.20
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	75.20	+ 0.20
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

COOPERATION SEEN IN FARMING POLICY

Japan, Manchoukuo China, Collaborating to Secure Food Supplies for Sphere

As repeatedly announced by the Government authorities of Japan, Manchoukuo, and China, the three countries are working in close cooperation with one another for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. This holds good also for the farming policy of the three countries, which is based on the necessity for securing a liberal supply of foodstuffs throughout the Co-Prosperity Sphere for all time to come. In the new farming year, the cooperation among the three countries in this connection will be greatly strengthened, says the Nippon Sangyo.

The farming products expansion plan for Manchoukuo and China, in accordance with the decision reached by the authorities of the two countries, is to be executed by the Manchoukuo Combined Agricultural Association. And in order to realize the desired success, it is considered necessary to improve the technique of farming in both Manchoukuo and China through the import of advanced technique from Japan Proper. In this connection, the Manchoukuo Combined Agricultural Association is considering the establishment of its branch office in Tokyo to conduct the study of the Hotoku spirit, or the teachings of Ninomiya Sontoku, the peasant sage of Japan.

Playing Active Role

The North China Combined Agricultural Association, meanwhile, is playing an active role in the farm products increasing movements throughout the region stated above in accordance with the agricultural policy of the North China Political Affairs Commission, which is taking various means to improve the farming system of the region, such as the sinking of 30,000 wells and the supply of 1,000 pumps and 2,000 cows for watering purpose.

The principal food of North China is wheat and cereals. In order to increase the production by all farms, the Combined Agricultural Association of the region has decided to distribute 150 Japanese and 300 Chinese expert farmers throughout North China to give technical advices to the native peasants.

The Central China authorities are also taking necessary measures to establish the Combined Agricultural Association with 400 branches to give necessary advices to the native peasants throughout the region. In this connection, the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry will send some Japanese experts on farming to facilitate the activities of the Chinese experts relative to the management of the experimental farming stations, and of other bodies intended for the improvement of the farming system there.

Thus, a substantial increase in the agricultural products of Japan, Manchoukuo, and China is expected this year due to the close cooperation among the three countries.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

CAPITAL ¥100,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ¥85,100,000

CHAIRMAN: Takeo Kato

MANAGING DIRECTORS: Kenkichi Takagi, Yuzuru Kimura, Kanoh Shundo.

HEAD OFFICE: 6, Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

BRANCHES in Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Amagasaki, Kobe, Otaru, Kokura, Tobata, Fukuoka, Dairen, Shanghai

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.
Established 1880

Capital, Paid-up ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥148,400,000

PRESIDENT: H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS: S. ASADA, S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi, J. Okada, S. Asada, Viscount H. Kano, Baron K. Iwasaki, G. Kishinami, Baron I. Morimura, T. Ohmura, K. Kodama, K. Itoh, T. Okubo

Head Office, Yokohama
K. Nakamura, Manager

Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Manager

Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Agent

BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Japan: Fukuoka, Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo, Yokohama (Head Office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia: Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China: Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hoihow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong: Hongkong
French-Indo-China: Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand: Bangkok.
Burma: Bassein, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Tavoy.
Malai: Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra: Bencoolen, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Siboiga, Telok-Betong.
JAVA: Bandoeng, Djakarta, Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
North Borneo: Jesselton, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippine: Manila.
Europe & South America: Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro
Temporarily Closed: Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.

The Sumitomo Bank Limited
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 30,000,000
Reserve Funds 66,040,000

President: HAYASHI OKAHASHI

HOME OFFICES: Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto

OVERSEAS OFFICES: SHANGHAI & DAIREN

YOKOHAMA BRANCH: Honcho 2-chome. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 0743

TOKYO BRANCH: Marunouchi 1-chome. Tel. Marunouchi (23) 3221

The One Hundredth Bank, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE: TORI-ITCHOME, TOKYO
Phone: Nihombashi 141, 3105
ZENSAKU SEKINE, President
Special facilities offered for foreign residents and corporations in Japan, Interest allowed or current and time deposits, Safe deposit boxes rented
Approximately 100 branches or agencies in important cities in Japan, including principal branches in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya and Hiroshima

Office: 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: MASAO TAKAHASHI

Nippon Times
Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI, GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55 00
Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1943

Commotion in the Anti-Axis Camp

Dissension and internal conflict within the anti-Axis camp have always been considered inevitable but they have been exposed to view much sooner than expected.

Antagonism between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American set betrayed in Ambassador Standley's so-called slip of the tongue issue, has been complicated by the agitations of the European refugee regimes, so that the anti-Axis Powers are now having their hands full fighting the flames in all directions.

Panic-stricken by these developments, the British Government has sent Foreign Secretary Eden to Washington in an endeavor to regulate relations among the anti-Axis nations but issue after issue has broken out and trouble, spreading out without end, is driving them toward the brink of irretrievable ruin.

In the first place, the anti-Axis Powers are joined together merely by the exigencies of war and there is nothing that can be regarded as an essential factor rendering true unity possible, nor is there any real reason why they must unite. On the contrary, contradictions are bristling at every turn and deep-rooted clash of interests is brought on at the least provocation. Herein lies the inherent vulnerability of the anti-Axis camp.

International rivalry, between American and British imperialisms since the first Great War is a well-known fact. With the outbreak of European War II, however, expediency has brought them together for the time being, but that has by no means liquidated their deep-seated and irreconcilable rivalry. The tentacles of American imperialism acting in the name of aid to Britain have reached out on the tide of war to the West Indies and across the Caribbean Sea, far out to the African continent. The rights and interests of the British Empire have been ruthlessly encroached on or are being seriously menaced. Such developments could not but irritate Britain and cause uneasiness among the most phlegmatic of its citizens.

The discord between the United States and Britain over the establishment of a puppet French regime in North Africa was merely a single incident arising out of the deep-seated rivalry between the two imperialistic Powers. Conflicts of this sort are made inevitable b the basic nature of Anglo-American relations. It is for this reason that in the very midst of a war in which the two nations have staked their existence they are often out of step with each other.

In addition to this Anglo-American rivalry, there is dissension between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American combination. Ever since the European War first broke out, the United States and Britain maneuvered to drag the Soviet Union into the war on their side without success, but they saw their opportunity when the giant of the North became locked in the struggle with Germany. Inasmuch, however, as the United States and Britain concluded their alliance with the Soviet Union solely out of the selfish motive of making the fullest use of the Red Army for their own ends, their actual aid to the Soviets has been nothing to compare with their blatant propaganda.

The Soviet Government has naturally remained cool in its attitude toward the Anglo-Americans, which did not please the latter. Condemning the attitude of the Kremlin, Ambassador Standley complained that the Soviet press was making no mention of the aid given by the United States and was thus trying to create the impression among the people at home and the rest of the world that the Soviet Union was fighting entirely singlehanded. The United States Government has disowned any knowledge of the matter beforehand and characterized Standley's remark as a personal indiscretion. Nevertheless, there can be no question that Standley gave voice to the opinion entertained in Washington circles and allowed the resentment of the United States Government toward the Soviets to burst forth in an "individual slip of the tongue."

On the other hand, no one can deny that, so far as the European continent is concerned, the Soviet Union is bearing the burden of war alone. As a matter of fact, there is not a single American or British soldier fighting on the European front. To be sure, the United States and Britain are boasting of their aid in materials to the Soviet Union and in this they do not hesitate to publish such strategic secrets as the quantities of arms and ammunition supplied to the Red Army. The Americans, who are fond of setting forth astronomical figures in other matters, have on this occasion been able to mention only quite modest ones. Even if these figures may be accepted, it is only too evident that they are utterly inadequate to cover the needs of the Soviets in their war with Germany. Moreover, since it is quite obvious that the United States and Britain, in blaring forth exaggerated accounts of their aid to the Soviet Union, are seeking to delude and instigate the Soviet people toward greater and greater sacrifice so as to lighten their own war burdens at the latter's expense, it is only natural that the Soviet leaders should grow wary of the Anglo-American attitude.

Although the Atlantic Charter, ostensibly an attempt at defining the war aims of the United States and Britain, is nothing but a fraudulent advertisement drafted to lure the smaller nations of Europe to their doom, it should be noted at the same time that it is covertly intended to influence the smaller nations of Europe to form a common front against the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is imposing various conditions in regard to the independence of Poland undoubtedly because it sees through this transparent Anglo-American ruse. It happens that Poland itself was built up as the vanguard of Britain's Soviet policy. A Soviet Union which has had bitter experience in this regard cannot but take a deep interest in the question of resurrecting Poland.

The Anglo-American practise of discussing post-war affairs seems to an objective observer like an idiot expounding his dreams, but to the Soviet Union, which finds itself carrying on armed operations on the side of the United States and Britain it cannot but be a matter of deep concern as to what they intend to do after the cessation of hostilities. If, after making its sacrifice in blood, the Soviet Union should merely have opened the way for the realization of the anti-Soviet policy of the United States and Britain, the Soviet Union must bear the miserable fate of one who has pulled the chestnut out of the fire for the sake of another. Consequently, in order to keep the Soviets within the anti-Axis camp, the United States and Britain must dispel such fears on the part of the Kremlin. Again, in order to satisfy the Soviets on this score, they can see no help for it but to trample underfoot the hopes of the minor nations of Europe. If they wish to prevent the minor nations from falling away from them, they must disregard the Soviet desire and if they intend to remain in Soviet favor they must sacrifice the aspirations of the minor nations. Thus they are morally being torn on the horns of a dilemma.

Foreign Secretary Eden has announced that visits to Moscow and Chungking have been scheduled to follow his Washington talks, but it would be asking a little too much to suppose that by any exertion on his part such fundamental clashes of interests and internal conflicts within the anti-Axis camp could be settled. Vice-President Wallace in his speech at the Ohio Wesleyan University declared that if Democracy could not reconcile itself with Bolshevism a third World War would be inevitable. So far as this point is concerned, Wallace is right. But as to whether the United States and Britain, which claim to be Democratic nations, will be able to reconcile themselves with Bolshevism, a retrospect on the relations of these countries with the Soviet Union since 1918 will yield the quickest answer. Is not the germ of a terrific struggle between Bolshevism and the so-called Democratic nations America and Britain already budding forth in the process of the second World War as an offshoot of the historic relations between the two sides since 1918?

A Year Ago Today

—March 21, 1942—

With rapid restoration of peace and order thanks to strenuous efforts of the Japanese Forces, Surabaya steadily is regaining prosperity. The entire city has adopted Japan's time and all Chinatown shops have been reopened for business.

* * *

Broome airfield, on the northwestern coast of Australia, was bombed this morning and a freighter cruising near the harbor was attacked by the Japanese Air Force. Simultaneously, Port Darwin was again raided and a vessel anchored in the harbor machine-gunned.

FILIPINOS DELIGHT IN QUOTING PROVERBS

Emphasis Is Placed on Morals in Literary Works

By KIYOSHI MIKI
(From the Kaizo)

Part III

Filipinos were fond of quoting proverbs and wise sayings. On occasions of festive, social gatherings or daily conversations, they were in the habit of quoting constantly. The custom still remains to a certain extent. Old country folks of today quote proverbs time and again when talking to the younger people. The "Tribune," published in Manila, has in its Sunday supplement an assortment of proverbs printed which seems to our mind somewhat strange. Such is the indication of their moral sense. The literary efforts in the islands are also following along this particular line. A Filipino poet regards his works as being associated with the code of morals. He takes pains to emphasize morals in his poetical efforts. According to Ignacio Manrapas, "To him, an artist and a moralist have no distinction. He regards beauty as goodness, and goodness as beauty. He thinks moral is art and art, moral." Such a tendency is the general characteristic of the Filipino literary world, except for a few modernistic works which are influenced by Americanism.

This characteristic reflects an Eastern mind. As compared with the Western way of thinking which is scientific, the Eastern way is more moral. Whatever their actual moral life may be, and to what extent philosophical depths have been penetrated, Filipino as an Eastern race possess the quality of viewing everything is the light of morals.

As an old Filipino saying has it, "Save while young, before regret overtakes you," all proverbs are the crystallization of experiences and the wisdom of the race. It cannot be said of Filipinos from this saying that they did not posses the idea of hard work and savings.

Climatic Influence

What has made them indolent is the climatic influence, mingled with fixed historical conditions, namely social conditions and spiritual surroundings. On these points, Rizal writes:—"In the midst of much unhappiness, when they were not certain if the seeds they were sowing would sprout; or if their crops would be feeding their own oppressors, it was no wonder that they should have lost their spirit. It was again no wonder that, taking advantage of these conditions, those devout but powerless monks in order to free those poor parishioners from the tyranny of the Encomendero (estate-owners in the Spanish regime), advised them to give up all work in the mines, trades and weavings. Man works with a certain purpose. Even the most active man, when he realizes that working is madness, will do no more work. It seems that those who criticize the laziness of Filipinos do not take all these facts into consideration."

One of the causes which made Filipinos idle was the Western exploitation policy, by which they lost all hope. There was no assurance of safety to their lives or property. Monasteries themselves had been means of exploitation. They possessed about one-tenth of the best cultivated grounds in the islands. Even to this day, one of the obstacles to the increased agricultural products is said to be the land system. It is sufficient here to say that the poor peasants who depended on the big land-owners were unable to free themselves from the debt into which they were compelled to fall.

Literary works are the expression of racial spirit. I have already spoken about the sad melody of Filipino music and explained it in connection with the nihility of the East. I would like to add the following. "Melancholy is the marked feature of Tagalog literature. It can be found in old popular songs as well as in the works of modern authors. What else could be expected from those people who suffered untold oppressions for more than 350 years. Social conditions certainly have their affect in moulding racial characteristics."

One writer, in explaining how Filipinos came to lose their commercial domination over the Chinese, says:—"Commerce, particularly small retail trades, were considered fit only for women and Chinese." Today most of the commercial enterprises are in the hands of Chinese in the islands. Chinese are born merchants. As against this, the Filipinos lack planning ability, particularly accounting.

Are Born Musicians

Filipinos are natural musicians. Santos says ironically of his own people. "As he is a born artist, he cannot be a good artist." Talent, if left to itself, becomes an obstacle to the development of it. To develop nature's gift, education is essential. In their racial characteristics, some features were retained and developed, and some were suppressed and exterminated.

In all communities in the East, there is no place like the Philippines where the position of women in the community ranks so high. This was an old custom of the race and was further developed by the Christian doctrine. One must not overlook another factor in this respect. That was the code of knighthood as was illustrated in Spanish literature.

Despite Western influence, their family system, one of the characteristics of the East, has been maintained. This was because the system happened to coincide with the Spanish custom in the Philippines and the Spanish religious doctrine. Parental prestige and child's loyalty to parents are marked features of the Spanish community.

Of course there were lost many things peculiar to the Philippines by the overwhelming tide of Western culture. Rizal says that after the Spanish conquest, Filipinos lost their old traditions. They, in order to remember other doctrines which they did not fully comprehend, and other codes of ethics and other interest which were different from their own, have forgotten their own literature, their own songs, their own poetry and their own laws.

Filipinos for quite a long time have managed to live in conditions which were influenced by Western culture and which were not quite suitable to them. It is only natural that they did not develop fully their own culture under such conditions. They were "The orphans of the Pacific." The establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is to bring back these orphans to their old family circle. There they will find their own kinsfolks and their original surroundings. For the sound development of Filipino culture it is essential that their relation with the Eastern culture should be re-established.

(End)

THE VOICE OF NIPPON

A Series of Special Contributions on the Vital Issues of the Day

THE TRAGIC MARRIAGE OF EXPEDIENCY

By KATSU HARA, Author

The alliance, concluded among America, Britain and the Soviet Union, purely out of consideration of expediency, is revealing its inherent inconsistencies more and more to hasten it on the way to final disruption.

President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill who met at Casablanca could not conceal their intense uneasiness at the astounding latent fighting strength of which the Soviet Union gave evidence in the war with Germany and felt compelled to take notice. Nothing is more welcome to America and Britain than to see the death struggle between Germany and the Soviet Union go on continuously on the Eastern front to their mutual ruin. The idea of the Soviet Union being defeated by Germany is as repugnant to them as that of the Soviet Union conquering Germany. They are therefore ready to make any amount of sacrifice in order to avert either contingency.

On the other hand, Josef Stalin and other Soviet leaders had the world understand that the Soviet Union owed nothing to America and Britain for her counter-offensive against Germany. This piece of Soviet propaganda is, no doubt, meant as a precautionary measure to preclude Anglo-American restraint on her voice in the settlement of post-war European problems. The Soviet Union was bitter against America and Britain for their acts of bad faith. She was highly dissatisfied because not only did her allies fail to fulfil the pledge they gave to Viacheslav M. Molotov, her Foreign Commissar, that a second front would be formed during the year 1942 but they neglected to decide on the immediate creation of a second front at the Casablanca Conference, notwithstanding the fact that the time was most opportune for doing so, as it so happened that on the Eastern front the Germans were then being driven back.

This attitude of the Soviet authorities led Admiral William H. Standley, the U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, to complain to newspapermen in Moscow that the Soviet authorities have kept the Soviet public in the dark regarding the extent of the aid the United States has been giving to the Soviet Union.

Prior to this case of indiscretion on the part of the U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, which has created a great sensation, a grave political issue had come to the forefront between America and Britain and the Soviet Union over the territorial demand of the refugee Polish Government in London. The refugee Polish Government declared, by virtue of the so-called Atlantic Charter, that it cannot cede an inch of Polish territory to the Soviet Union. There is little room for doubt that this Polish declaration was made on Anglo-American promptings. The Soviet Government peremptorily rejected the demand of the refugee Polish Government on the ground that it involved the repudiation of the right of union between the Ukrainians and White Russians.

The conclusion which can easily be drawn from the series of issues summarized above is that the ideas entertained by America, Britain and the Soviet Union for the settlement of post-war problems are absolutely irreconcilable. Thus, the Soviet Union is not concerned at all with what is called the Atlantic Charter.

The Soviet Union's post-war plan is, no doubt, to extend her territory to East Europe and the Balkans under the banner of Pan-Slavism. This political ambition of the Soviet Union is clearly in direct conflict with the basic spirit of the Atlantic Charter, which provides that America and Britain shall not seek any territories or other aggrandisement (Article 1), that no territorial changes shall be effected which will run counter to the wishes expressed by the nations concerned of their own free will (Article 2) and that the rights to organize their Governments according to their own will and to recover their sovereignty and independence shall be recognized in all nations which have been deprived of their Governments and sovereignty in the war (Article 3).

It is inevitable in such circumstances that the Soviet Union should come into collision with America and Britain. Josef Stalin condemns both Fascism and democracy as the twins of capitalism, and it must be clear from this that the Soviet Union is fighting Germany from motives entirely different from those prompting America and Britain. It is, therefore, no small wonder that America and Britain should feel very uneasy lest the Soviet Union should gain victory over Germany or otherwise should manage by some means or other to survive the war in Europe.

It is only fair to conclude that a political factor, born of the above-mentioned Anglo-American misgiving and uneasiness regarding the Soviet Union, will enter largely into the strategic plan to be evolved hereafter by the Anglo-American leaders for the creation of a second front in Europe, for the thought uppermost in the Anglo-American mind at present is how to keep the Soviet Union under restraint. The Daily Herald expressed the view that millions of American troops will be called upon to undertake the task of maintaining peace in Europe against the Soviet forces which may attempt to surge into Poland, Hungary and, perhaps, into Germany also. Strange though this opinion may sound at first perusal, it really describes the true Anglo-American sentiment at the present moment.

Again, the warning given the other day by Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, that unless America and Britain succeed in reaching a satisfactory understanding with the Soviet Union before the conclusion of the present war, a third world war will be inevitable, is tantamount to a frank admission of the existence of serious differences over post-war problems between America and Britain, on one hand, and the Soviet Union, on the other.

On the other hand, Josef Stalin and other Soviet leaders are so distrustful of their allies that they think it not unlikely that America and Britain, recalling the part played by the National Socialist regime at its early stages, may utilize it as a bulwark against Bolshevism. As mutual distrust, misgivings and surveillance increase, the gulf between these allies in the anti-Axis camp widens hopelessly. The attempt being made by some elements in Washington and Wall Street to secure a revision of the Lease-Lend Law is ascribable to the ugly feeling which is steadily growing against the Soviet Union. With the object of checking the growth of the Red influence and excluding Red machinations, they are working for the revision of the Lease-Lend Law which has so far helped to enhance the Communist influence. They are even determined to go so far as to suspend aid to the Soviet Union under this law, should Moscow's future attitude warrant it.

The marriage of expediency between America and Britain and the Soviet Union is thus fast developing aspects which point to the approach of an unhappy end. Political inconsistencies, conflicts, antagonisms and imbroglios among these three anti-Axis partners are manifesting themselves vividly in connection with the Giraud regime in North Africa, Iran, Iraq, Turkey and India. Particularly deeply rooted and sharp is the antagonism between America and Britain concerning post-war economic problems of the world. Whereas Britain contends that the world trade after the war must be controlled, America is in support of free trade. On the currency problem also these two countries are in disagreement. Whereas Britain is disposed toward the reform of the gold standard system, America is planning to make the best possible use of the enormous quantities of gold which she has accumulated, instead of allowing them to be rendered valueless.

It is necessary to note here that there is much difference between America and Britain in their relative positions vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. Britain has suffered a far bigger economic blow than America, as she has been at war much longer, so that she has to depend a great deal on America and the Soviet Union for the execution of the war. On the contrary, America is in a position to carry on the war without reliance on others. On the assumption that she will be able to supply materials to Europe and the world in the post-war days, she has made the nurturing of her political power one of the important factors of her policy. Accordingly, her world policy, which is framed independently of Britain's, is rather designed to restrain Britain. This fact is expected to produce a variety of influences on political issues between the two countries. The more regard Britain has for her honor and prestige and the harder she tries to uphold her pride, the greater will be the possibility of Anglo-American relationship ending tragically.

Fruits of Wisdom

Prefer loss before unjust gain: for that brings grief but once; this forever.—Chilo.

* * *

Honor is like the eye, which cannot suffer the least impurity without damage.—Bossuet.

* * *

Life is a quarry, out of which we are to mold and chisel and complete a character.—Goethe.

Gems of Manyoshu

By Asataro Miyamori

An Elegy on the Death of His Wife

Ohnu-yama Kiri tachi-wataru
Waga nageku
Okiso no kaze ni Kiri tachi-wataru.

On Mount Ohnu
A mist is lying;
Breathed out of my sighing,
A mist is lying.

By Okura

Mount Ohnu stands in Ohnu, Mikawa County, in the province of Chikuzen, of which the poet was governor.

The repetition of "A mist is lying" gives emphasis to the poet's grief. This powerful elegy reminds the translator of the great poet Bashō's famous **haiku** (a seventeen—syllable verse) "On the Death of Isshō":

Tsuka mo ugoke Waga naku koe wa Aki no kaze.

Oh, grave-mound, move!
The autumn wind
Is my wailing.

Longing for a Dead Child

Waka kereba Michi-yuki shiraji
Mai wa sen
Shitabe no tsukai Oite tohrase.

Guide of the Nether World,
My young son may not know the way;
Pray, carry him upon thy back;
A fee to thee I'll pay.

By Okura

This was composed when Okura had lost his little son named Furubi. "Mai" means "fee" and "mai wa sen" means "I will pay you a fee."

A Bird

Ama tobu ya Tori nimo gamo ya
Miyako made
Okuri maoshite Tobi kaeru mono.

I wish I were a bird
Which freely add wing in the sky;
I would escort you to the Capital
And homeward I would fly.

By Okura

This was composed by Okura, who was then Lord of Chikuzen, at a farewell banquet given in honor of Otomo no Tabito, Governor-General of Dazaifu in the same province, who was leaving for the Imperial Capital for his new post as Senior Councilor of State.

Immortal Reputation

Onoko yamo Munashi-karu beki
Yorozuyo ni
Katari tsugu beki Na wa tatezu shite.

Should I, man, pass away
In vain without a reputation
Worthy of telling to one generation
After another, for ever and aye?

By Okura

This poem was written when the poet was gravely ill, and it seems to mean, "I am now, to my great sorrow, dying in vain without a reputation won by a distinguished service to the state"; but—what he did not even dream—his reputation as a poet steadily rose in later periods until nowadays he is known as one of the foremost bards in the Nara Period.

Sake

Yoru hikaru Tama to yutomo Sake nomite
Kokoro wo yaru ni Ani shikame yamo.

The jewel which shines bright at night
Is precious; but it cannot measure up
To the delights of drinking sake,
Drowning one's troubles in the cup.

By Otomo no Tabita
(665-731)

Born of good family, Otomo no Tabito was first a courtier, later distinguished himself often in military service, and afterwards became Governor-General of Kyushu. He was a poetical genius, and being a passionate lover of sake, left more than ten verses eulogizing the virtue of drinking.

The above verse refers to a traditionally famous jewel in China which shone the darkness of night away. It was called **Yako-no-tama** or "Night-Shining-Jewel."

Plum Blossoms

Waga sono ni Ume no hana chiru
Hisakata no
Ame yori yuki no Nagare kuru kamo.

Lo! in my garden, plum flowers
Are beautifully falling.
No, they may be flakes of snow
Down from the high skies drifting.

By Tabito

On January 13, 730, a plum-blossom viewing feast was held at the official residence of Tabito, Governor-General of Kyushu. Thirty of the officials under his command who were invited to the party, together with him, composed each one verse in honor of the blossoms.